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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE

Release: October 11, 1949 — 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1938-47	1948	Indic. Oct. 1, 1949 1/	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated Sept. 1, 1949 1/	Indicated Oct. 1, 1949 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	31.4	42.7	40.5	2,787,628	3,650,548	3,525,741	3,476,986
Wheat, all..... "	16.6	17.9	14.9	991,950	1,288,406	1,129,081	1,126,226
Winter..... "	17.0	18.7	16.1	726,553	990,098	894,874	894,874
All spring.... "	15.4	15.7	11.7	265,397	298,308	234,207	231,352
Durum..... "	14.5	14.0	11.1	36,256	44,742	40,472	38,996
Other spring. "	15.5	16.0	11.8	229,141	253,566	193,735	192,356
Oats..... "	32.1	37.1	32.5	1,234,082	1,491,752	1,314,258	1,321,075
Barley..... "	24.0	26.3	23.4	304,741	317,037	233,395	234,025
Rye..... "	12.1	12.6	11.9	35,109	26,388	18,831	18,831
Buckwheat..... "	16.7	18.8	18.4	7,075	6,324	4,862	5,126
Flaxseed..... "	9.2	11.1	8.8	30,102	52,533	41,569	41,153
Rice..... "	46.6	46.6	49.9	62,944	81,170	90,139	89,559
Sorghum grain.. "	16.0	18.0	21.6	102,398	131,644	118,754	129,900
Cotton.....bale	2/ 254.0	2/ 313.1	2/ 286.2	11,306	14,868	14,943	15,446
Hay, all.....ton	1.34	1.36	1.35	99,539	99,846	98,077	99,119
Hay, wild..... "	.89	.86	.82	11,855	12,848	12,339	12,339
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.18	2.27	2.26	32,217	34,083	36,940	37,725
Hay, clover and timothy 3/.... "	1.36	1.33	1.27	29,575	29,309	25,678	25,678
Hay, lespedeza. "	1.06	1.14	1.22	6,152	7,627	8,039	8,107
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/ 919	2/ 1,087	2/ 1,096	16,855	20,833	19,650	20,327
Peas, dry field"	2/ 1,231	2/ 1,227	2/ 904	5,620	3,584	3,418	3,418
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.7	21.4	21.8	148,381	220,201	204,207	211,198
Cowpeas for peas"	5.4	6.4	6.1	----	----	----	----
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	692	706	709	1,845,718	2,338,470	1,792,100	1,804,454
Potatoes.....bu.	145.5	212.4	199.6	393,403	445,850	363,061	378,805
Sweetpotatoes.. "	89.7	96.9	99.0	63,626	49,806	51,904	51,850
Tobacco.....lb.	1,035	1,275	1,233	1,718,375	1,981,730	1,994,183	2,004,214
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.9	20.5	22.9	5,952	6,847	7,808	7,920
Sugar beets.... "	12.7	13.6	13.8	10,145	9,422	9,865	9,882
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 307	2/ 312	2/ 352	42	30	43	43
Hops.....lb.	1,238	1,252	1,342	44,146	49,819	49,621	49,511
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 75	5/ 72	5/ 81	----	----	----	----

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

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CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1949
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated Sept. 1, 1949 1/	Indicated Oct. 1, 1949 1/
Apples, commercial crop.....bu.	2/ 111,114	2/ 88,407	129,423	132,126
Peaches..... "	2/ 68,947	2/ 65,352	75,729	75,114
Pears..... "	2/ 30,832	2/ 26,334	35,505	35,936
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,736	2/ 3,044	3,050	2,942
Cherries (12 States)..... "	2/ 172	2/ 214	230	230
Apricots (3 States)..... "	2/ 227	2/ 247	216	216
Cranberries (5 States).....bbl.	665	968	803	805
Pecans.....lb.	110,620	177,667	136,872	141,251

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	Million pounds			Millions		
August.....	10,294	10,511	10,546	3,474	3,906	3,853
September.....	9,102	9,124	9,390	3,004	3,516	3,576
Jan.-Sept. Incl..	90,440	90,517	92,402	40,268	44,207	44,137

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1938-47		1948		1949	
	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain 3/.....	14.6	360,087	5.3	114,035	30.8	699,218
Wheat.....	49.9	492,852	42.4	546,151	40.8	459,556
Oats.....	81.1	1,000,150	79.6	1,187,541	79.4	1,049,342
Barley.....	4/ 69.4	4/ 217,895	65.9	208,979	62.5	146,288
Rye.....	4/ 68.2	4/ 23,469	53.8	14,189	46.7	8,789
Soybeans for beans 3/	4/ 1.7	4/ 3,290	1.0	1,838	1.0	2,134

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.
3/ Old crop.
4/ Short-time average.

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CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1949
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1938-47	Harvested 1948	For harvest, 1949	1949 Percent of 1948
Corn, all	88,617	85,439	85,780	100.4
Wheat, all	59,854	71,904	75,481	105.0
Winter	42,500	52,859	55,687	105.4
All spring	17,353	19,045	19,794	103.9
Durum	2,565	3,187	3,528	110.7
Other spring	14,788	15,858	16,266	102.6
Oats	38,347	40,191	40,619	101.0
Barley	12,720	12,046	10,019	83.2
Rye	2,874	2,097	1,586	75.6
Buckwheat	426	337	278	82.5
Flaxseed	3,248	4,737	4,694	99.1
Rice	1,357	1,743	1,794	102.9
Sorghum grain	6,292	7,298	6,030	82.5
Cotton	21,396	22,768	25,907	113.8
Hay, all	73,966	73,616	73,360	99.7
Hay, wild	13,291	14,947	15,031	100.6
Hay, alfalfa	14,731	15,014	16,719	111.4
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	21,607	21,995	20,290	92.2
Hay, lespedeza	5,823	6,669	6,636	99.5
Beans, dry edible	1,839	1,917	1,855	96.8
Peas, dry field	442	292	378	129.5
Soybeans for beans	8,025	10,311	9,686	93.9
Cowpeas 2/	2,459	1,115	1,110	99.6
Peanuts 3/	2,718	3,311	2,546	76.9
Potatoes	2,730	2,099	1,898	90.4
Sweetpotatoes	711	514	524	101.9
Tobacco	1,654	1,555	1,626	104.6
Sorgo for sirup	186	110	94	85.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	299	334	346	103.8
Sugarcane for sirup	121	81	72	88.9
Sugar beets	796	694	716	103.2
Broomcorn	271	190	245	129.3
Hops	36	40	37	92.7

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes.
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

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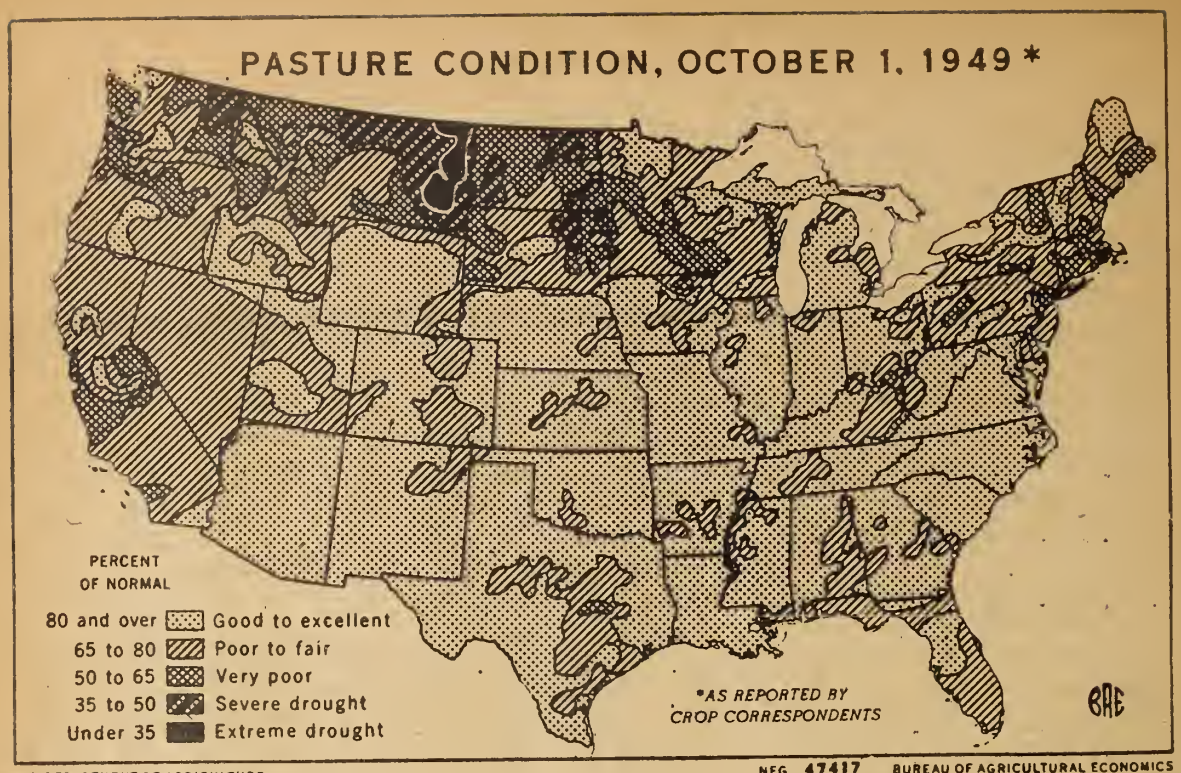

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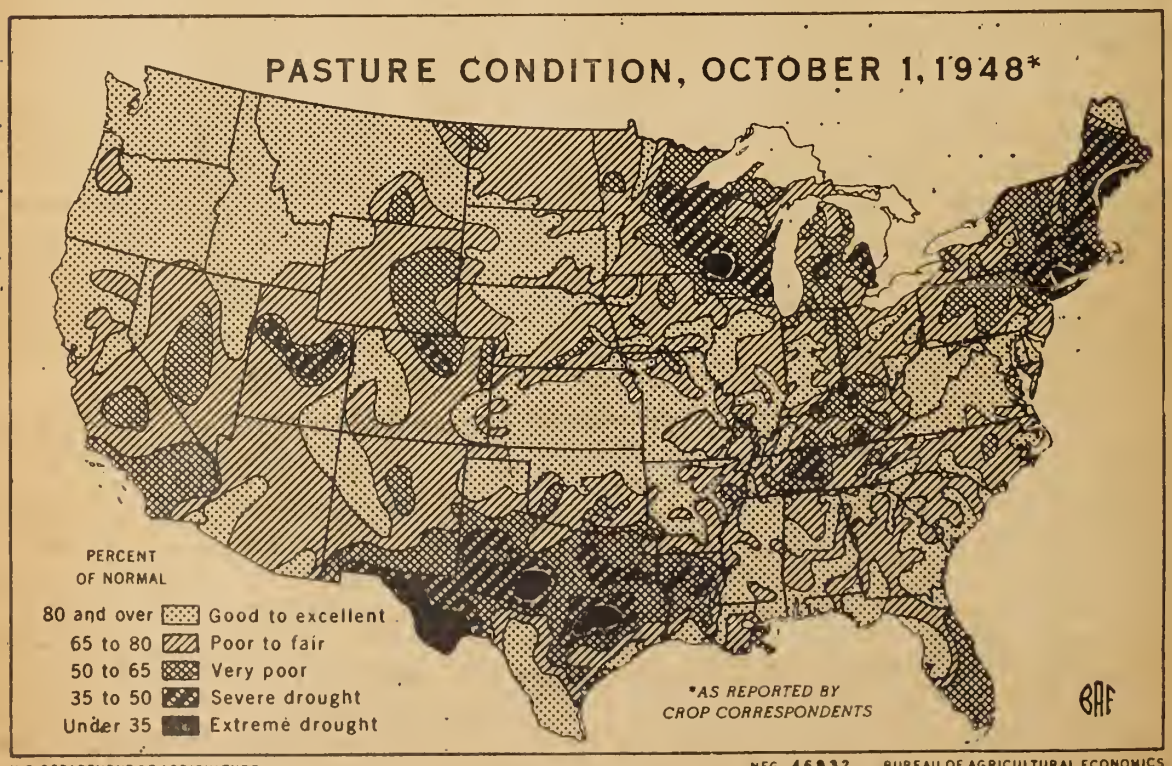

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1949

Conditions for maturing and harvesting crops were favorable to ideal during September in most of the country. The chief exception was in the portion from Minnesota and Iowa westward where the weather was too dry for spring wheat and corn. Earlier prospects were realized or improved upon for most other crops. A total outturn of all crops nearly 1 percent larger than indicated on September 1 and second only to that of 1948, is now virtually assured.

The near-record 3,477 million bushel corn crop, as now estimated, is 49 million bushels less than forecast on September 1. Corn was safe from frost in practically all except northernmost sections when freezes occurred, but failed to reach expectations in several western Corn Belt States. Most northern sections would now welcome killing frosts to end growth and promote curing, so that corn picking and potato digging may proceed in full scale. Soybeans matured early and a large proportion were harvested in September. Harvest of buckwheat, sugar beets, peanuts, rice and cotton was well advanced by October 1. Fall seedings were at an advanced stage and, outside of the West, were prospering.

Most crop prospects improved slightly or were maintained during September; only a few were adversely affected. Cotton showed the most important gain, as optimum conditions in Texas raised production a half-million bales, with changes in other States mostly offsetting one another. Soybeans also prospered in the main producing area, to show a 3 percent gain. A hurricane the first few days in October damaged rice in the central part of the Texas rice area, resulting in probable loss of several million bushels. The favorable conditions for maturing and harvest resulted in slightly improved estimates for oats, barley, buckwheat, sorghum grain, hay, dry beans, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets and most fruits. Slightly lower estimates than on September 1 are noted for corn, spring wheat, flaxseed, sweetpotatoes, hops, peaches and grapes.

As a result of this general, though only slight improvement, aggregate all crop production is now indicated at 131 percent of the 1923-32 base. This is one index point more than on September 1 and is exceeded only by the 137 percent in 1948. This huge outturn is due to fairly large production of most individual crops, rather than record-breaking production of a few. Only rice and tree nuts promise record production, while corn and soybeans will be near-record. On the other hand, of the few crops below average, hay, peanuts, potatoes and sugar beets are only slightly below, but barley, rye, buckwheat, dry peas and sweetpotatoes are relatively small crops.

September weather was cooler and drier than usual in most of the area east of the Rocky Mountains. Frosts were few until near the end of the month and then caused only light damage. Average temperatures were slightly above normal in a few Atlantic coastal sections and along the Gulf and Pacific coasts, ranging up to 4-6 degrees above normal in the interior western mountain area. In most of the country from the Atlantic across the Great Plains temperatures were below normal, ranging down to 4-6 degrees below normal in the interior portion. Rainfall was above normal only around the eastern and southern edges of the country, brought chiefly by tropical storms, in Ohio and a narrow central strip from Nebraska and Missouri southward to the Gulf. In much of the northwestern quarter of the country precipitation was only one-fourth to one-half normal. Thus the North Atlantic dry area received much relief for pastures and late-growing crops, and in most of the country the weather was favorable for concluding the crop season. Good rains since October 1 have improved conditions for soil preparation, seeding

and germination of fall-sown crops. Killing frosts now would be considered a favorable event in nearly all northern crop areas.

Farm work was well advanced by October 1. Fall plowing was retarded by dry soils in some areas, but rains at the beginning of October have largely rectified that. The West remains rather dry. Seeding of wheat was delayed in some eastern areas, awaiting the fly-free date or harvest of beans and other current crops, but was well advanced in the entire Great Plains region. There volunteer wheat was furnishing pasture, while some sown wheat pasture was available in Texas and promised to become available soon as far north as Nebraska. In the West, much wheat was seeded in dry surface soil and conditions for germination were rather unfavorable. In the South, seeding of fall grains was advanced, except in North Carolina where soils were too wet.

Nearly 128 million tons of feed grains will be produced this year, a quantity second only to the 137 million tons in 1948. With the record carryover of corn and relatively large carryovers of oats, barley and sorghum grain, feed supplies on farms will be the largest ever available, in both total and quantity per animal unit. The 99 million tons of hay now mostly harvested, together with the carryover of 15 million tons, provides an ample supply for the country as a whole. Such dry areas as the Northeast, where barn feeding was resorted to when pastures dried out during the summer, and the upper Missouri Valley, are likely to run short of roughage if the winter is normal. Pastures were well above average on October 1 and were furnishing more feed than usual rather generally. Even with improvement in September, pastures in North Atlantic coast States were among the poorest, along with those in Montana and North Dakota, which were in the center of a poor area from western Minnesota to the Pacific. Range pastures were good in the central and southern Great Plains and the Southwest, but short and dry in the northern Great Plains and most of the far West. Livestock were in good condition and, while below average in dry areas, were not thin. Movement of cattle from dry ranges began earlier than usual.

The 36.5 million tons of food grains now estimated, though exceeded in each of the past 3 seasons, is larger than in any earlier year. The 1,126 million bushels of wheat is virtually all harvested, as is the small crop of 19 million bushels of rye. Buckwheat continued to grow and improve in yield during September, to exceed 5 million bushels, still a relatively small crop. Rice in California, though an excellent crop, did not quite measure up to growers' expectations as harvest got under way early; and in Texas salvage operations, following the hurricane damage in early October, have been hindered by poor drying weather. The total of the 4 feed and 4 food grains will be over 164 million tons, more than in any other year except 1948.

Harvest of oilseeds reveals larger outturns than had been forecast, mostly because of very favorable September conditions. Only flaxseed yields declined, with dry weather affecting the late acreage in important northwestern areas. Cottonseed may exceed average by more than a third. Soybean production is now estimated only 4 percent below last year's record, with yield per acre the highest ever obtained. The peanut crop, even with acreage limited, is nearly average. The aggregate oilseed tonnage as now estimated is only 4 percent less than last years' top tonnage and 35 percent above average. Good curing weather for tobacco resulted in a crop of over 2 billion pounds, with most of the improvement in burley. Potatoes continued to grow and add size rather generally to the late crop, especially in the east, increasing the estimate about 16 million bushels during September. Both sugar beets and sugarcane improved slightly, with beet harvest well under way.

Milk production during September continued at a relatively high rate, 3 percent above either September 1948 or average. Milk flow per cow in farm herds on October 1 was the highest of record for the date. Contributing factors were the better than average pastures, including the improvement in the Northeast dairy area, and record heavy grain feeding for the date. Farm poultry flocks laid a record number of eggs for September, with a record rate of lay and the number of layers slightly larger than in September 1948 or the average for the month. More potential layers were on farms than a year ago and their number was nearly up to average. Prices of eggs and feed were such that the egg-feed ratio was the most favorable for producers since 1942, but chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were much less favorable than a year ago.

Production of the 21 kinds of seeds—grass, legume and winter-cover crop—harvested or nearly ready for harvest by October 1, is estimated at a total of 416 million pounds. This total, while 8 percent more than a year ago, is still 11 percent less than the average. Excluded from this total are alfalfa, lespedeza and Sudan grass, for which forecasts have not yet been made. Grass seeds are responsible for much of the increase, as their total is 42 percent more than the small 1948 total. Production of the 9 winter-cover crop seeds, accounting for more than half of the aggregate, is 20 percent more than in 1948 and 7 percent above average. On the other hand, production of the 5 kinds of clover seed is 22 percent less than in 1948 and 17 percent below average. As a result of a strong market demand for grass seeds and the use of more combines for harvesting, more acres of timothy, redtop, orchard grass and bromegrass than last year were harvested. Increased interest in winter-cover crops, especially in improved varieties for the South, led to the increase in production of these kinds. But need for hay and pasture reduced acreages of clovers left for seed in several seed-producing States, while excessive rainfall at time of pollination and grasshopper damage led to reduction in output of red clover seed.

A near-record tonnage of deciduous fruits is nearly harvested. The 10 million tons estimated was exceeded only in 1946, and is 17 percent more than in 1948; it is also 11 percent above average. Compared with last year, apples, pears and plums are much larger crops; peaches, cherries and prunes somewhat larger; but grapes and apricots smaller. Harvest weather has been favorable, except for a storm in Michigan which blew about 2 million bushels of apples off the trees. Low prices in relation to production and harvesting costs may result in considerable tonnages not being utilized. The new crop of grapefruit is only about three-fourths as large as last season's and two-thirds of average. Orange production is about the same as last year and a tenth above average. Record tonnages of walnuts, almonds and filbert and a relatively large pecan crop result in a tree nut crop slightly larger than in 1948, but two-fifths above average.

Supplies of fall vegetables promise to be 11 percent smaller than last fall, chiefly because of lower yields, but are still above average. Increases over last fall are indicated for only celery, cauliflower, eggplant and green peppers. Of the remaining 9 fall crops, however, production of all except cabbage, carrots and green peas is above average. Of early fall vegetables, only cucumbers are more abundant than last fall, and only cucumbers, spinach and tomatoes exceed average.

Vegetables for processing continued to move actively to processors throughout September, as weather favored development of late crops. An aggregate of about 4.4 million tons of the 7 processing vegetables is now expected, 10 percent less than in 1948 and 2 percent below average. Sweet corn is expected to equal last year's tonnage and exceed average by about one-fifth. Green lima beans will exceed the 1948 output and be nearly double the average. Green peas will exceed 1948 produc-

tion, but be less than average. Even with the late crop of tomatoes the outturn will be considerably below last year and average. Prospects for kraut cabbage improved during September, but the canning beet crop was adversly affected by dry weather. Prospects for Georgia pimientos declined.

CORN: The 1949 corn crop is now estimated at 3,477 million bushels, a decline of 49 million bushels, or 1.4 percent from last month. This is about 5 percent below last year's record high of 3,651 million bushels, but 25 percent above average. The indicated United States yield per acre of 40.5 bushels, although 0.6 bushel below last month is the second highest of record exceeded only by last year's record yield of 42.7 bushels.

This year's crop is maturing several weeks earlier than usual and harvesting operations are progressing satisfactorily in nearly all parts of the country. Silo filling is now essentially completed in all principal dairy areas. Killing frost occurred during the latter part of September in the upper Missouri River Valley. However, these frosts caused little "soft" corn because of the earliness of the crop. Actually, freezing weather would now be beneficial in some northern areas to hasten maturity. Harvesting losses may be relatively heavy in some major producing areas primarily in the Corn Belt because of heavier than usual corn borer infestation.

Production of corn for grain this year is estimated at 3,190 million bushels on the basis of crop conditions reported as of October 1. This production would be the second largest ever harvested, being exceeded only by last year's record of 3,365 million bushels.

In Iowa, corn borer damage together with a dry season has contributed to a further decline in yield prospects. Also, heavy winds during the latter part of September caused considerable breaking of stalks. Harvesting losses may be heavier than usual, especially in areas where corn borer damage is greatest. A yield of 53 bushels per acre is now expected. In contrast, prospects continue very favorable in Illinois despite heavier than usual corn borer infestation. The indicated yield of 61 bushels per acre is down one bushel from last month but equals last year's record. Rain during the latter part of September retarded the conditioning of corn for cribbing, but harvesting will be resumed as soon as weather permits.

Record yields are also expected in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin despite dry weather earlier in the season and extensive corn borer damage. Weather was favorable for starting harvesting operations earlier than usual in these States. Yield prospects in Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas remained unchanged from September 1. Prospects declined in the Dakotas and Minnesota where considerable firing premature ripening was reported because of continued dry weather early in September.

In the Northeastern States, timely rains during early September were beneficial to the late crop. Corn filled better than was expected earlier in the season and yield prospects increased 0.5 bushel during September.

Yield prospects remained unchanged from September 1 in all of the South Atlantic States except Virginia where an increase of one bushel is indicated. Weather conditions have been generally favorable in this area this season with record yields being expected in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. Japanese beetle damage was

minimized by effective spraying. Harvesting is getting under way earlier than usual. About 35 percent of the Virginia crop was housed or shocked by October 1.

In the South Central States, as a group, yield prospects are about the same as a month earlier with declines in Kentucky and Texas being practically offset by increases in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. In Kentucky, corn developed poorly in low areas where flooding earlier in the season resulted in heavy grass and weed growth which prevented proper cultivation. The Texas crop is not turning out quite as well as expected earlier. Harvesting operations, although being delayed in some areas because of the priority given cotton and peanuts, is at least as far advanced as usual for this date.

In the Western States, September weather was mostly favorable with only small quantities of corn in the northern States of this group being damaged by frost. The irrigated corn is yielding very well. Yield prospects in Colorado, the leading corn-producing State in the West, increased one bushel during September.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: A record total of 699,218,000 bushels of old corn was on farms October 1. This is 21 percent of the 1948 production of corn for grain and is six times as large as the small amount on farms a year earlier. The 1938-47 average farm carryover of corn for October 1 is 360,037,000 bushels.

The total supply of corn on farms (old corn plus the October 1 estimate of corn for grain) is 3,889 million bushels and is the largest October 1 farm supply of record. The present supply of corn on farms is 12 percent larger than the previous record of 3,479 million bushels on October 1, 1948 and is 35 percent above the 10-year average.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the three months July-September 1949 amounted to 540 million bushels compared with 309 million bushels during the same months last year and an average disappearance for the period of 346 million bushels.

In the North Central (Corn Belt) States, the farm carryover of old corn on October 1 was 638 million bushels, compared with 72 million a year earlier and the 10-year average of 314 million. Carryover is also larger than a year ago, and above average, in all other areas except the Western States.

WHEAT: Total wheat production is estimated at 1,126,226,000 bushels, slightly below the September 1 estimate, 13 percent less than the 1948 crop of 1,288,406,000 bushels, but 14 percent more than the 10-year average of 991,950,000 bushels. This year's total production consists of a winter wheat crop of 894,874,000 bushels for which the last estimate was made as of August 1, and a spring wheat crop currently estimated at 231,352,000 bushels.

Weather conditions during September were favorable for harvesting spring wheat with harvest practically completed by the end of the month. In the Dakotas where dry conditions prevailed throughout most of the season, harvested yields turned out a little lower than expected earlier while yields in Idaho and Washington have improved slightly. Some of the fields with poor stands and short heads developed plump kernels with high test weights. Good yields of spring wheat are also reported from New York, Wisconsin, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

The all spring wheat crop of 231,352,000 bushels is 22 percent less than the 298,308,000 bushels harvested in 1948, and 13 percent less than the average of

265,397,000 bushels. Yield of all spring wheat at 11.7 bushels per acre is 4 bushels less than last year and compares with the 10-year average of 15.4 bushels.

Durum wheat production, estimated at 38,996,000 bushels, is 13 percent below last year's crop of 44,742,000 bushels, but is 8 percent above the 10-year average of 36,256,000 bushels. Yield is indicated at 11.1 bushels per acre, compared with 14.0 bushels last year, and the average of 14.5 bushels.

Other spring wheat production is estimated at 192,356,000 bushels. This is about a fourth less than the 1948 crop of 253,566,000 bushels, and 16 percent below the average of 229,141,000 bushels. Yield of other spring wheat is indicated at 11.8 bushels per acre, compared with 16.0 bushels in 1948 and the 10-year average yield of 15.5 bushels per acre.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 totaled 459,556,000 bushels, nearly 87 million bushels less than a year ago and about 33 million bushels below the 10-year average of 493 million bushels. October 1 farm stocks were the lowest since 1940. The July 1 to October 1 disappearance was 732 million bushels, the third largest of record. The percent of production on farms October 1 at 40.8 compares with 42.4 in 1948 and the 10-year average of 49.9 percent.

Farm stocks in the North Atlantic and South Central States were above a year ago but were more than offset by moderately lower stocks in the South Atlantic States and sharply reduced stocks in the North Central and Western States. These sharp reductions are due largely to a smaller 1949 production in these areas as the percent of production remaining on farms October 1 shows little change from a year ago. About 39 percent of the Nation's total farm stocks of wheat are in three States—North Dakota, Kansas, and Montana.

OATS: Oat production is estimated at 1,321,075,000 bushels, 7 million bushels more than a month ago and 87 million bushels above the 1938-47 average. Last year's production was 1,491,752,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre is 32.5 bushels, compared with 37.1 bushels in 1948 and the 10-year average of 32.1 bushels.

Despite insufficient moisture early in the season and unfavorable conditions during the filling stage, yields exceeded average in many principal producing States. Yields improved during September in Wisconsin, New York, several New England States and in most Northwestern States. These gains more than wiped out losses elsewhere. Larger production this year in most South Atlantic States and in some Western States partially offset light crops in the Plains States. The oat crop is of fair to good quality and is now completely harvested except in some irrigated districts of Western States.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms October 1 are estimated at 1,049,342,000 bushels, nearly 12 percent below the 1,187,541,000 bushels held on farms on October 1 last year, but about 5 percent larger than the 10-year average of 1,000,150,000 bushels. Current farm stocks of oats represent approximately 79 percent of the 1949 production compared with 80 percent a year earlier.

Disappearance during the quarter ended October 1 amounted to 541,997,000 bushels, about 14 percent more than during the corresponding three months of last year and 22 percent larger than the 1938-47 average of 445 million bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY: Harvesting of the smallest barley crop since 1937 was virtually completed by October 1. The present estimated production of 234 million bushels is practically unchanged from September 1. This compares with last year's production of 317 million bushels and the average of 305 million bushels. The indicated yield of 23.4 bushels per acre is 11 percent below last year's yield of 26.3 bushels and 2½ percent below average. This is the lowest yield since 1944.

Several adverse factors contributed to the low production this year. In the major producing North Central States and in California, hot, dry weather forced maturity at the expense of both yield and quality. Also root rot, aphids and poor stooling contributed to reduced yields, particularly in the Dakotas. Test weights were lighter than usual in most of the important States.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms October 1 are estimated at 146 million bushels. This compares with last year's stocks of 209 million bushels, and the October 1 average of 218 million bushels. Even though substantial quantities of last year's crop are still on hand in some States, the small production in 1949--the smallest since 1937--resulted in October 1 stocks being relatively low.

This year's stocks amount to approximately 62 percent of the 1949 production, compared with 66 percent last year and the average of 69 percent.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms on October 1 are estimated at 8,789,000 bushels, 38 percent less than the 14,189,000 bushels on hand a year earlier and 63 percent below the 10-year average October 1 stocks of 23,469,000 bushels. This year's October 1 stocks amount to only about 47 percent of the 1949 production, compared with 54 percent last year and the 10-year average of 68 percent. Disappearance since July 1 has been relatively heavy from the small crop harvested this year.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat is estimated at 5,126,000 bushels, an increase of about 5 percent over the September 1 estimate, and compares with the 1948 production of 6,324,000 bushels. Despite a rather wide variance in planting dates, most of the crop had matured before light frosts occurred in northern areas in late September. Harvest during September progressed under generally favorable conditions except in localized areas of Pennsylvania where it was delayed by wet weather. With most late seeded fields reaching maturity prior to killing frosts, yield prospects during September were maintained or increased in all States except Maine, South Dakota and Virginia. A yield of 18.4 bushels per acre is indicated by October 1 conditions, compared with 18.8 last year and the 10-year average of 16.7 bushels.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is estimated at 41,153,000 bushels, a decline of 1 percent from last month's forecast and about 22 percent below the 1948 crop. Adverse weather conditions in northern producing areas during September caused deterioration to late planted fields. As a result, yields are turning out lower than expected earlier in the season and the U. S. yield is now indicated at 8.8 bushels per acre for the United States, 2.3 bushels below last year and 0.4 bushel below the 10-year average.

The crop was virtually all harvested and most late planted fields reached maturity before the late September frost occurred in northern areas. South Dakota and Montana yields continued to be reported below earlier expectations as the full effect of earlier drought conditions became apparent at harvest.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is estimated at 129.9 million bushels. This is 9 percent more than September 1 estimate, 1 percent below the 131.6 million bushels harvested in 1948 but 27 percent greater than the 10-year average of 102.4 million bushels. Almost all of the indicated increase in production during the month occurred in the heavy producing State of Texas, Kansas and New Mexico while prospects remained unchanged in other important producing States.

In Kansas, sorghums generally made favorable progress during the month and most of the crop is advanced beyond possibility of any serious injury from frosts. Combining of the early varieties is under way. In Texas, recent rains benefited later sorghums on the High Plains and the low Rolling Plains, and prospects continue favorable for good yields in the important Northwest areas. Harvest is about complete except in the High Plains and for later sorghums in other Northwest areas. In New Mexico, harvest began during early September under favorable conditions. Higher yields than anticipated are reported with quality of grain good. In Oklahoma most of the crop is late, but the crop was helped by September rains. Harvest there is just beginning.

RICE: Conditions during September were favorable for maturing rice in all areas. An estimated production of nearly 90 million bushels, the largest of record, is about one-half million bushels below a month ago, but is 8 million bushels above the 1948 harvest and 27 million bushels greater than the 10-year production. Yield per acre is indicated at 49.9 bushels and exceeds both the 1948 and average yields by 3.3 bushels. This estimate does not allow for any loss in Texas as a result of the hurricane which occurred on October 4. The extent of this loss is not yet known, but will be reflected in the November report.

October 1 prospects indicated a total production of 67.5 million bushels in the Southern rice area. This compares with 66.3 million bushels harvested last year and the 10-year average of 50.3 million bushels. In Arkansas, about two-thirds of the crop has been harvested under favorable conditions, and satisfactory yields are reported generally. In Louisiana, harvest is progressing rapidly with harvest of early varieties reported to be about three-fourths complete. Rains which accompanied the recent tropical storm caused no severe damage to the rice crop in this State although harvest will be delayed for a few days. In Texas, about one-third of the crop was harvested prior to October 1 under favorable conditions. A hurricane, accompanied by heavy rains, occurred in the Texas rice belt on October 4—after the date of the October 1 forecast of production. Rainy weather since has hindered salvage and harvest operations and the full extent of the loss will not be known until harvest of the damaged rice in the area is completed. However, it now appears that final harvest yields per acre in Texas may average 5 bushels or more below the October 1 estimate.

In California, rice fields were drained and harvest began during September. Recent warm weather has been favorable for maturing the crop and general harvest is expected during early October. Although prospects for an excellent crop continue, recent harvest reports indicate that the yield per acre is somewhat below earlier expectations.

SOYBEANS: A production of 211,198,000 bushels of soybeans is indicated as of October 1. This is a substantial increase over the 204 million bushels

forecast a month ago, but is still about 4 percent below the record 220 million bushel crop produced last year. The indicated U. S. yield of 21.8 bushels is the highest of record. The yield last year also was high, 21.4 bushels, compared with the average of 18.7 bushels per acre.

In the North Central area yield prospects improved in all the major producing States except Missouri, which held the same as a month ago. Maturing and harvesting conditions have been near ideal over most of the area. The indicated yield per acre increased 1 bushel per acre over a month ago in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota, while Michigan improved 1½ bushels. The 26 bushel per acre yield in Illinois is exceptionally high--two bushels above last year and 1½ bushels above the previous recrod set in 1939. Harvesting in that State started in mid-September and by the end of the month combining was almost half completed. Production prospects improved slightly during September in Iowa, but the indicated yield of 21 bushels per acre is still 2 bushels less than last year. Combining was about one-fourth completed in Iowa by October 1.

In the other soybean producing areas production prospects in general showed slight improvement over a month ago. Some improvement was noted in the minor North Atlantic States with increased yield prospects in New York and New Jersey where the drought damage was less severe than expected earlier. In the South Atlantic area gains in Virginia were offset by lower yields in North Carolina. In the South Central States, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas showed some improvement while Kentucky held the same as a month ago.

SOYBEANS STOCKS ON FARMS: October 1 stocks of old soybeans on farms are estimated at 2.1 million bushels. This is above the 1.8 million bushels on farms a year ago and is about the same as on October 1, 1946. With these exceptions farm stocks are the lowest in the seven years of record. Farm disappearance for the period July 1 to October 1 this year was 7.3 million bushels compared with only 2.5 million bushels for the same period last year, and was the heaviest for this period since 1943, the first year for which data are available.

As usual, most of the farm stocks of soybeans are concentrated in the North Central States. The six States--Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri--had on hand about 86 percent of the total October 1 farm stocks of old soybeans.

COWPEAS: The United States yield of 6.1 bushels per acre of cowpeas indicated on October 1 is well above the 10-year average of 5.4 bushels, but below the 1948 yield of 6.4 bushels per acre. Growing and harvesting conditions this season have been generally favorable for cowpeas except in some areas where excessive rains prevented a good set of peas, and in a few localities where drought caused some damage. Alabama and Kansas are the only producing States with yields below average.

Total production of cowpeas this year will be small, since the acreage planted alone for all purposes in 1949 was slightly less than last year and the smallest in the 25 years of record.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,804 million pounds, slightly larger than the September 1 forecast, but 23 percent smaller than the record crop of 2,338 million pounds produced in 1948.

Conditions in the Virginia-Carolina Area were spotted during September. Excessive rains in the western section of the belt were offset by favorable conditions in other sections and the estimate for the Area was unchanged from the September 1 forecast of 447 million pounds.

September weather was very favorable for harvest and curing of the crop in the Southeastern Area. October 1 estimates for this area are placed at 946 million pounds, 2 percent larger than for September 1.

In the Southwestern Area, prospects for larger yields per acre in Oklahoma were offset by reduced prospects in Texas resulting in a 2 percent decline from the September 1 estimates. Production for this Area is now indicated at 411 million pounds.

DRY BEANS: Another large crop of dry beans is indicated by October 1 prospects. Production is now forecast at 20,327,000 bags (uncleaned basis), an increase of 677,000 bags over the September 1 estimate. This year's crop is only 1/2 million bags less than 1948 production, but is about 3 1/2 million bags more than the 10-year average and the third highest of record.

Yield prospects improved during September in most of the Eastern bean area. Although some pulled beans in New York may suffer stain damage from intermittent rains, weather conditions have generally been favorable for maturity and harvest of the crop. In Michigan, where yields are expected to be 24 percent above average, there has been no frost damage and very little discoloration or splitting.

In the Great Northern bean area yields improved in Idaho and were unchanged in Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. The Idaho crop will be slightly less than last year, but production for each State of this area will exceed the 10-year average.

Late August and early September rains favored non-irrigated beans in Colorado and yield indications in both Colorado and New Mexico improved during September. Although the forecast was lowered slightly in Utah, the Arizona production was unchanged and the total Southwestern (Pinto) area now has promise of exceeding the 10-year average production by approximately 15 percent.

October 1 indications confirm the September forecasts for California beans. The Standard Lima and Baby Lima crops are larger than last year, however, production of "other beans " will be appreciably less. Harvest of lima beans made good progress during September under favorable weather conditions.

HOPS: Hop harvest in the Pacific Coast States was completed during September with production now estimated at 49,511,000 pounds -- practically the same as the 1948 total of 49,819,000, but 12 percent more than average. The 1949 crop is being marketed under a Marketing Agreement and the 49.5 million pound estimate includes appreciable quantities left on the vines by growers. The Hop Control Board designated 39,000,000 pounds as salable hops so approximately 10,000,000 pounds of the 1949 production will not be marketed and a large part of this quantity was not picked.

This year's crop is of better quality than usual. Inspections show an unusually low leaf and stem content. In comparison with last year the Washington production of 21.0 million pounds is down 7 percent, Oregon with 13.8 million is down 13 percent and California with 14.7 million is up 30 percent.

BROOMCORN: Growing conditions during September were favorable for growth and maturity of late-planted broomcorn. Harvesting, seeding, and baling were at the peak of activity during the month despite rains in some localities. With about 70 percent of the Nation's crop already harvested by October 1, the prospective tonnage is now indicated at 43,000 tons. A crop of this size would be much larger than the 29,500 tons produced in 1948, but would exceed by only 3 percent the 1938-47 average of 41,920 tons.

Harvesting was practically completed by the end of September in Texas and Illinois; 80 to 85 percent completed in Oklahoma and Kansas; and about half completed in New Mexico and Colorado. No damaging frosts were reported during the month and late crops in all areas showed promise of above-average yields. For the six broomcorn States, the October 1 estimated yield of 352 pounds of brush per acre compares with 312 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 307 pounds.

Quality of this year's broomcorn varies greatly as rains and disease stained many individual producer's crop and copious moisture resulted in tall growth and more than the usual amount of crooked brush. Variations in quality are reflected in an equally wide range in prices offered growers for their 1949 broomcorn.

TOBACCO: A total of 2,004 million pounds of all tobacco is estimated as of October 1. This is approximately the same as forecast a month ago and compares with 1,982 million pounds last year.

The crop of flue-cured tobacco is estimated at 1,130 million pounds, compared with 1,090 million pounds in 1948. Marketing of type 13 is over and the bulk of type 12 production has been sold. Activity is high in all of the markets of the type 11 area.

The burley crop is placed at 593 million pounds, about 2 percent below the crop of last year and only 21 million pounds below the all time record established in 1946 when 614 million pounds were produced. The present estimate is about 1 percent above the forecast of September 1 and reflects the good curing weather that prevailed in September. There was little rainfall during the month and temperatures were generally warm during the day and reasonably cool at night. Practically all burley tobacco was housed prior to October 1.

Production of fire-cured tobacco is indicated at 67.6 million pounds. This is about 8 percent below last year's crop, and is resulting from lower acreages rather than low yields. Growing and harvesting conditions were unusually favorable for type 22 and 23 and near record yields are expected. The crop of dark air-cured tobacco is placed at 35.6 million pounds, slightly above last year's 34.8 million pounds. Growing and harvesting conditions for dark air-cured tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee were about the same as for types 22 and 23.

The production of all cigar tobaccos is estimated at 138.3 million pounds with changes from last month very small. The crop of fillers, estimated at 64.8 million pounds, compares with last year's production of 70.4 million pounds and the 10-year average of 58.8 million pounds. Binders are placed at 58.3 million pounds, about 4 percent below last year. At 15.1 million pounds, wrappers compare with 14.6 million pounds produced in 1948. The crops were harvested under favorable conditions and good curing weather followed. Reports indicate little or no damage from houseburn or pole sweat.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1949 crop in commercial areas is now estimated at 132,126,000 bushels, up 3 million from September 1. This is 1½ times the small 88.4 million 1948 crop and a fifth larger than the 10-year average production of 111.1 million bushels. Most of the increase in prospects was in the North Atlantic and Central States where September weather conditions were favorable for developing size and color. In comparison with average the North Atlantic States have 10 million bushels more apples this year, the Central States 9 million more, the South Atlantic 2 million less, and the Western region 5 million bushels more. In comparison with last year the Eastern and Central States total is 34 million bushels larger and the Western States 10 million more. Economic abandonment, especially of small sizes, is expected to be larger in both regions.

Although the total commercial crop is about 1½ times the small 1948 production, leading varieties vary from nearly 2½ times as many Baldwins to about a tenth less York Imperials. Delicious, Grimes Golden and Yellow Newtown total a third more than last year, McIntosh and Jonathan a half more, Winesap, Rome Beauty and Golden Delicious a fifth more, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Stayman and Ben Davis about double, and Cortland about the same as last year.

In Washington warm days and cool nights and generally clear weather during September in the Central irrigated districts increased apple sizes, adding to an already large apple crop. The production estimate of 31.8 million bushels is one percent larger than on September 1, 24 percent larger than the small 1948 crop and 14 percent above average. However, shipments to fresh markets may not be any larger than last year as low prices for grade C and cull apples are influencing growers to withhold these grades from fresh-market distribution channels. Red varieties colored well during September and quality of the fruit is the best in years. Harvest has been active during September and will continue until about the end of October. California late varieties total about 1½ times production of last year. Harvest is under way and will continue until about December 1 in the late areas. Oregons' 2.9 million bushels average-size crop developed good color and size during September. Delicious are a little larger crop than last year and Yellow Newtowns are about the same. In comparison with last year the Idaho crop is about a fifth larger, Colorado a seventh larger, New Mexico and Utah about the same and Montana a fifth smaller.

The Central States crop improved nearly a million bushels during September and is now placed at 28.1 million. This is more than double the short 1948 crop and nearly 1½ times average. All States in this group except Michigan and Nebraska show increases over September 1. The Michigan crop is the same as reported a month ago, a record large crop of 11.3 million bushels. A heavy wind in Southwestern Michigan on September 19 blew off a large quantity of sound mature apples. The McIntosh variety was hardest hit with perhaps one-half of the McIntosh crop in that area on the ground. Smaller but still significant quantities of Jonathan and Delicious were blown off. Some of these apples will be salvaged, but economic abandonment of these and other apples will be large. Processing plant facilities are not adequate to take apples as fast as growers would like to deliver them. Quality of the crop is above average. Damage to trees is heavy because of limbs broken by the weight of the large crop. Harvest of the winter varieties has been active since early September and will continue until late October. The Illinois crop of 4.2 million bushels is about a third above average. Harvest will be about completed by mid-October.

Ohio's 5.6 million bushel crop is two-fifths above average and nearly 3 times last year. Sizes are averaging smaller than usual. There are more cider apples than needed and other processors demand the larger sizes. Sale of all apples is slow, particularly apples of the smaller sizes. The Indiana, Missouri and Kansas crops are about a third larger than average. In Arkansas harvest of the above average crop was about completed by October 1.

In the North Atlantic States the production prospects of 40.8 million bushels is 2 million greater than the September 1 estimate and about a third above average. Late August and early September rains helped sizing of late apples and cool nights were favorable for coloring the red varieties. All States in this area report crops larger than last year and larger than average. In New England, harvest of McIntosh started a week earlier than usual and by October 1 had been practically completed except in a few Northern areas. Color of McIntosh is good to excellent. The large New York (19.8 million bushels) and Pennsylvania (9.6 million bushels) crops are reported about a third and a fourth larger than average respectively. Harvest of late apples is more than a week earlier than usual and by October 1 was at least half completed. Movement from farms is slow, especially the smaller sizes, and storage space is a problem in several areas. Staymans in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are not as large a crop as indicated by early season forecasts due to severe cracking in many orchards.

For the South Atlantic States (Va., W.Va., Md. and Del.) production is now indicated a tenth more than the small 1948 crop, but a seventh below average. In the Winchester area of Virginia the York crop was short and about all picked by October 1. Loss of Staymans due to cracking was heavy. Some were sold to processors and some lost, very few were packed. Other varieties in the Winchester area turned out fairly well. In the Staunton area, the crop is not coming up to earlier expectations. Scab has reduced the percentage suitable for packing and has been unfavorable for sizing. In the Roanoke area the crop is turning out about as expected earlier. In the Albemarle-Amherst-Nelson Counties area the crop is turning out very well. Sizes and color are good.

PEACHES: The U. S. crop is estimated at 75,114,000 bushels — 15 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. The crop was practically all havested by October 1.

California clingstones are now estimated at 23,752,000 bushels — 3 percent less than on September 1, but still a record high and 37 percent above average. Clingstones are grown primarily for canning. Although sizes were generally large and quality was excellent, almost an eighth of the crop was left unharvested or dumped at the cannery in accordance with an industry marketing program. Most of the abandoned fruit was of smaller sizes. California freestones are estimated at 11,043,000 bushels — 2 percent less than a month earlier and 1 percent more than average. Economic abandonment of California freestones was negligible this year. Size and quality of freestones were excellent and drying was completed without weather damage.

In the North Atlantic States the crop is estimated at 6,095,000 bushels — 30 percent above last year and 25 percent above average. The South Atlantic States turned out 9,688,000 bushels — 7 percent less than last year and 32 percent less than average. The North Central region had a total of 9,330,000 bushels — 35 percent more than last year and 34 percent more than average. The South Central States had a crop of 8,092,000 bushels — 11 percent above last year, but 6 percent less than average. The Western States total was 41,909,000 bushels — 16 percent above 1948 and 23 percent above average.

PEARS: Harvest of the record large U. S. pear crop of 35,936,000 bushels was practically complete by October 1. This is a third more than the small 1948 production of 26,334,000 bushels and 17 percent more than average. With the exception of the Southern States all sections of the country have large pear crops.

Pacific Coast Bartletts totaled 21.8 million bushels - 45 percent more than last year and 27 percent above average. Harvest of this record large crop was completed by mid-September. Prices to growers were much lower than last year and the production estimate includes an unusually large quantity of sound fruit left on the trees or sorted out at packing houses and dumped.

Pacific Coast Fall and Winter pears are placed at 7.2 million bushels - 21 percent more than last year and 19 percent more than average. Most of the crop was harvested by October 1. The crop is about a tenth larger than last year in Washington and Oregon but about 1½ times last year in California.

The North Atlantic States total of 1.7 million bushels is a fifth more than average and the North Central group of 2.3 million is a tenth more. Michigan with 1.1 million bushels and New York with 1.2 million are over 3 times last year and over a fourth above average. The Southern States with 2.4 million have less than three-fourths of an average crop.

GRAPES: The United States grape crop is estimated at 2,941,800 tons, a decline of 108,000 tons (4 percent) from the September 1 indication. The 1948 crop was 3,044,400 tons. In California, prospects declined for table and raisin grapes, but held steady for wine grapes. Harvest is advancing rapidly. Table variety grapes are estimated at 578,000 tons, raisin varieties at 1,596,000 tons and wine varieties at 593,000 tons--a total of all California grapes of 2,767,000 tons. Among the table varieties, Tokay harvest is drawing to a close leaving mainly Emperors and Almerias for late harvest. Nearly all raisin variety grapes are now harvested. The sun drying of raisins was accomplished under favorable weather conditions. The harvest of wine variety grapes and operations of wineries started in most localities in late September.

Dry weather in the Great Lakes area, (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.), slightly reduced the expected yields. In many vineyards bunches were smaller than usual, but quality and sugar content were both good. Grape harvest will be completed by mid-October. The estimated production in these States is 111,800 tons, compared with 120,400 tons in 1948 and the average of 117,650 tons.

Arkansas grapes are estimated at 11,900 tons--7 percent above last year. Harvest was about complete by October 1 and a large portion of this crop went to grape juice and other manufacture.

Washington grape production is estimated at 20,500 tons--15 percent below the record crop of 1948 of 24,000 tons, but about 39 percent above average. Harvest will be completed in early October.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 90,000 tons, one-third larger than the short 1948 crop and nearly one-fifth above average. This crop has been marketed under an industry marketing agreement, which established minimum size that could be shipped. On this basis some of the production did not meet salable requirements. The Michigan crop of 6,200 tons is about three-fourths above last year and nearly one-half above average.

California dried prune production is estimated at 166,000 tons, 9 percent less than the 1948 crop and 17 percent below average. As harvest progressed, growers in many areas found the crop to be less than earlier expectations.

The total crop of prunes for all purposes (fresh basis) in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is estimated at 156,600 tons, two-thirds larger than the small 1948 crop, and 21 percent above average. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho 54,000 tons were sold fresh this year, 7 percent larger than last year and 8 percent above average. In these three States a total of 30,500 tons was canned this year and 14,350 tons last year. Tonnage used for freezing totaled 3,200 tons this year and 950 tons in 1948. Production of dried prunes in Washington and Oregon totaled 9,660 tons (dry basis) this year and 1,550 tons last year.

CITRUS: Early and mid-season oranges are forecast at a total of 50.6 million boxes— 7 percent above last season, but 6 percent below the 1947-48 crop. The Florida crop of these varieties is indicated at a record of 33 million boxes, but Texas and California have short crops. Texas early and mid-season oranges are forecast at slightly less than a million boxes, compared with 2.6 million boxes last season and 3.1 million in 1947-48. California navels and miscellaneous oranges have prospects for 15.7 million boxes--about a third more than last season's freeze-damaged crop, but about a fifth less than the 10-year average. Florida Valencia oranges are forecast at a record of 28 million boxes--6 percent above last season and 2 percent above 1947-48. Texas expects a crop of only 420,000 boxes of Valencias--a half of last season and a fifth of the 1947-48 crop of 2.1 million boxes. The first forecast of new-crop California Valencias will be made as of December 1. Arizona orange prospects are the best of record--630,000 boxes of navels and 610,000 boxes of Valencias. Louisiana expects a crop of 340,000 boxes of oranges--a little more than the crop of the two previous seasons. Prospective production of Florida tangerines is 4.4 million boxes, the same as the crop last season.

Grapefruit production (exclusive of the California summer crop) is forecast at 32.2 million boxes--27 percent less than the 1948-49 crop and 47 percent less than the 1947-48 crop. The Florida crop at 23 million boxes is 24 percent less than last season and 30 percent less than the 1947-48 crop. The late August hurricane severely damaged this crop. The Texas crop at 4.8 million boxes is less than one-half of last season's outturn of 11.3 million and only about one-fifth of the 1947-48 production of 23.2 million boxes. Arizona expects a crop of 3.5 million boxes compared with 1.9 million last season and 3 million in 1947-48.

Florida growing conditions were excellent for citrus during September. Rains were heavy the last half of the month over the entire citrus area. Trees have grown new foliage to replace that blown off by the August hurricane. Early bloom fruit has been sizing extremely well but September shipments were the lightest since 1943. A light shipment to market started about the middle of September. An average of about 5 cars of grapefruit per day were being shipped by October 1, but the first full car of oranges moved on October 3. Volume is expected the latter part of the month.

Texas growing conditions were favorable during September with good rains and ample water for irrigation. White Marsh grapefruit will predominate this year with some pink Marsh and Foster pinks but very few Ruby Reds, if any. Lemons for early and mid-winter harvest will be practically nil. There may be a few lemons for March harvest but not enough for local needs.

In Arizona, prospects for new crop citrus are good. Growing conditions have been satisfactory although supplies of irrigation water continue short. There was very little damage to orange and grapefruit trees last winter, but lemon trees were severely damaged. The small lemon crop is now being harvested. Size and quality are very good.

California citrus crops have made satisfactory recovery following the freeze of last January although the set of new fruit is relatively light in many groves. Navel and miscellaneous oranges have made about the usual fruit growth to date although the new crop of Valencia oranges have been slow in fruit growth to this date and most lemon groves have made good recovery from frost effects and show promise of relatively good production for the 1949-50 crop.

PECANS: The U.S. pecan crop is now estimated 141.3 million pounds, a fifth smaller than the bumper 1948 crop of 177.7 million, but more than a fourth larger than the 10-year average of 110.6 million pounds. September was generally favorable for development of the pecan crop and the U. S. prospects improved about 4 million pounds.

Improved varieties total 54.1 million pounds, over one-fourth less than the 76.6 million total in 1948. Seedlings are placed at 87.2 million pounds, about a seventh less than last year.

Texas, with 36 million pounds, has the largest crop of any State, but less than two-thirds of it's 1948 bumper production of 57 million pounds. During September, the Texas crop prospect declined in the southern and southeastern areas, but showed marked improvement in northern, northeastern and western sections of the State. The Oklahoma crop made good progress and is now estimated at 31.5 million pounds, over twice the small 1948 production, but less than three-fourths of the bumper 1947 crop. Louisiana has 13.9 million pounds, about three-fourths of the record-large 1948 crop.

In the pecan States east of the Mississippi River prospects are spotted and production totals about two-thirds of last year, but nearly a tenth more than average. The Georgia crop of 23.8 million pounds is less than two-thirds of last year and below average. Scab, casebearer, and other diseases and insects have caused serious damage in most areas of the State. As was the case last year the Stuart variety has the best condition and will make up a large percentage of total production. In Alabama, where the production trend has been up for several years, the indicated crop of 13.8 million bushels is two-fifths above average, but only two-thirds of last year. Prospects are best in the Baldwin-Mobile area and poorest in the southeast.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is estimated at 805,000 barrels, 17 percent smaller than the record of last season, but 21 percent above average.

In Massachusetts, production is estimated at 510,000 barrels, 16 percent smaller than in 1948, but 17 percent above average. Cranberries are sizing larger than last season, but quality is not quite as good as last year and a little below average.

New Jersey cranberry production is placed at 58,000 barrels, 16 percent smaller than last season and 24 percent below average. General rains the last three days of August and throughout September were favorable for the development of cranberries. The cool weather during that period brought out good color

and quality is better than usual, particularly for Howes. Harvest was about half completed on October 1. The Wisconsin crop is estimated at 180,000 barrels, 24 percent less than the record crop of last year, but 63 percent above average. Growing conditions the past few weeks have been favorable. Berries are above average quality and sizes are good. In Washington production is placed at 41,500 barrels, 2 percent less than last season, but 40 percent above average. Oregon production is estimated at 15,500 barrels, 17 percent larger than last year and 44 percent above average. Harvest was general in both Washington and Oregon the first week in October.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig condition on October 1, reported at 81 percent, is the same as the 1938-47 average October 1 condition and compares with 75 percent last year. The Calimyrna crop is somewhat light. Sizes average smaller than usual, but figs are of good quality. The other three important varieties, (Adriatic, Black and Kadota) continue to show prospects of good crops. Most of the dried fig crop has been picked up and most of the tonnage has already been contracted to packers.

Condition of California olives on October 1, reported at 42 percent, compares with 67 percent a year ago and 55 percent for the 10-year average. Some trees are carrying good fruit sets, but the total crop is expected to be well below last year's large production.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS and FILBERTS: California almonds are estimated at a record-large crop of 42,200 tons, one-fourth above last year's 34,000 tons and nearly double the 1938-47 average. Almonds continued to make good development during September. Harvest is advancing rapidly under favorable weather conditions.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is a record-large crop of 81,300 tons, 14 percent larger than last season and one-fourth above average. In California, high temperatures prevailed in many walnut-producing areas during early September, but indications are that there was no material loss in tonnage because of excessive heat. Harvest in early areas started in late September. The quality of the Oregon crop is generally good and much better than last season. Harvest is expected to be general the second week of October.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is record-large at 11,630 tons, four-fifths larger than last season and double the 1938-47 average. Prospects in the northwest filbert areas are generally good. Harvest is expected to be completed by mid-October.

POTATOES: Digging of the late crop became very active during September and yields, especially in the East, are exceeding earlier expectations. Indicated production of 378,805,000 bushels exceeds the September forecast by 15.7 million bushels. Of this increase in indicated production, about 14 million bushels are in the surplus late States with the eastern, central and western States contributing 9.9, 1.5, and 2.7 million bushels, respectively. Increases in the other late New England States and New Jersey account for most of the remaining difference between the October and September estimates. The 1948 crop was 445,850,000 million bushels and the 10-year average production is 393,403,000 bushels. The yield of 200 bushels now indicated has been exceeded only by the record yield of 212 bushels in 1948.

For the 29 late States, a crop of 291,171,000 bushels is indicated. This quantity is 15 percent smaller than the 1948 crop and 4 percent below average.

Production of 268,820,000 bushels is indicated for the 18 surplus late States, compared with last year's crop of 317,749,000 bushels and the average of 271,147,000 bushels. Most of the storage supplies for movement to distant markets come from these 18 States. In the eastern States of this group, indicated production is 7 percent above average. In the central States, of this group, estimated production is only 15 percent below average even though acreage for harvest has been reduced 42 percent from average. In the West, supplies available for storage will be a little above average despite some reduction in the Idaho crop.

September weather favored development of tubers in most late potato producing areas of the East. The yield now indicated for each of the late States in that part of the country is higher than expected a month earlier. Potatoes developed rapidly in Aroostook County, Maine, during the first one-third of September, but tops were generally killed by heavy frost on September 11 -- a little earlier than usual. However, the crop was planted early, developed rapidly during the growing season and was "made" at the time of killing frost. Harvest of the Aroostook crop has been delayed by frequent rains in September and was only about one-fifth complete by the first of October, compared with almost one-third dug prior to October 1, 1948, and about one-fourth to this date of two years ago. In Aroostook County, some fields show a high percentage of large size tubers with considerable hollow heart, while others have a very heavy set of medium sized tubers. Yields in southern New England are turning out much better than anticipated during the summer drought. In Upstate New York and Pennsylvania, tubers added considerable tonnage during September as rainfall was adequate and the late growing season was unusually favorable. Many fields are yielding large tubers and some with hollow heart. Killing frosts and less frequent rains would enable growers to speed up harvest in these States. On Long Island, New York, digging of late varieties is well advanced and yields from these varieties are better than expected.

Increased production indicated for the central part of the country reflects some improvement in the Michigan, North Dakota and Illinois crops. In South Dakota, yields were reduced by dry weather throughout most of the growing season and the outturn at harvest is very disappointing, especially in non-commercial fields. Dry weather also reduced the crop in the western part of North Dakota. Growers in the Red River Valley counties of North Dakota and Minnesota experienced a long frost free growing season and very satisfactory yields are being harvested. Digging of the Valley crop has progressed very rapidly with harvest in North Dakota about three-fourths complete by October 1. Digging on the Minnesota side of the River neared completion as September ended. Quality of the Red River Valley crop is good, with less hollow heart in North Dakota Cobblers than in 1948. The Michigan crop matured without frost damage. Quality of tubers is variable as there was some late blight in the central part of the State. In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, most of the crop has been harvested with a large part of the production going into storage. In Wisconsin, irrigated fields are yielding satisfactorily, but yields from non-irrigated fields are below earlier expectations. A heavy volume of early potatoes moved from that State during September, but digging was just getting under way in several of the important late producing areas as September ended.

Despite some early frost damage in Idaho and other localized areas, potato prospects in the West improved during September. Most of this improvement occurred in Colorado and the Pacific Coast States. On much of the late acreage in

Idaho, mid-September frosts killed vines but did little or no damage to tubers. Harvest of the late crop in that State started early in September, but was just becoming general by October 1. Average size of tubers is small and the number of tubers per hill is below average. Many fields in Idaho were killed back by late June frosts and had insufficient time for tubers to "size" when plants were killed by the mid-September frosts. In Colorado, September weather was exceptionally favorable for development of the late crop, especially in the San Luis Valley. Much of the acreage for early harvest in Washington remained in the ground longer than usual, which permitted tubers to put on additional tonnage. Frost came much later than usual in areas east of the Cascades and in western Washington plants were green as September ended. In the Malheur-Baker area of Oregon, yields are as large as the exceptionally high yields produced in 1948, but the central Oregon crop is yielding somewhat less than in 1948. In the Klamath Basin, yields are expected to be considerably below those of 1948 as late June frosts reduced stands and caused many small sized-tubers. Harvest is practically complete in the summer producing districts of California, where yields were exceptionally good. Digging is under way in the Cuyama Valley and Tulelake area. Good yields are being secured in the former area; but in the latter, yields were reduced this year by early summer frost. Prospects for the acreage for late fall harvest in the San Joaquin and Perris Valleys are excellent. In the Nebraska Panhandle, a mid-September freeze terminated growth in immature fields. Harvest in this area was just getting under way as September ended. Throughout most of Montana, vines were killed by the September 11 freeze and on October 1 harvest was further along than usual. In the irrigated fields of that State, some exceptionally high yields have been harvested. In the commercial areas of Wyoming, vines remained green on October 1 except where they had been killed artificially.

The production of 27,151,000 bushels indicated for the 8 intermediate States is one-fourth smaller than the 1948 crop and one-sixth below average. Despite the severe summer drought, the yield now indicated for New Jersey is only 5 bushels below average. In that State, a favorable late growing season enabled Katahdins and Green Mountains to yield much better than expected.

Production in the early States is estimated at 60,483,000 bushels, compared with 65,414,000 bushels in 1948 and the average production of 56,422,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: Sweetpotatoes continued to make satisfactory development during September. The 51,850,000 bushels now indicated is 4 percent larger than the 49,806,000 bushels harvested in 1948, but 19 percent below average. During the past month, yield prospects improved considerably in New Jersey. The larger crop now indicated for that State almost offset reductions in the South Atlantic and South Central States during September.

Ordinarily August is considered the crucial month in the development of New Jersey sweetpotatoes. A month ago yield prospects in that State were disappointing. The weather in July was dry and only scattered rains had fallen prior to the general rain of August 29. However, since late August there has been ample moisture and conditions have been very favorable for "sizing" the crop. Digging for storage is under way in that State.

In the South Atlantic States, the decline indicated for North Carolina more than offset the higher yields now expected in Delaware, Virginia and Florida. Harvest of the North Carolina crop was getting well under way by October 1 and yields are somewhat lower than expected prior to digging.

Improvement in Virginia during September was limited largely to the commercial crop on the Eastern Shore. In that area, September diggings indicate damage from dry weather during August was less than expected one month ago. Ample moisture during September favored development of the Florida crop. In Georgia and South Carolina, digging is under wayand yields are turning out about as expected.

In the South Central States, a decline in the yield indicated for Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas more than offset the higher yields now expected in Tennessee and Oklahoma. Yields for Louisiana and Texas, the two principal sweetpotato producing States in this group, are unchanged from the September 1 indications. Harvest of the Louisiana crop is becoming more general as some farmers in the commercial sections have completed picking cotton. In that State, where the crop was planted late, rail movement is far behind similar movement at this time last year; however, truck movement is reported much heavier this season. Conditions in Texas, especially for harvesting the crop, continued favorable during September. Diggings to date in Alabama have been restricted largely to the commercial acreage, but harvest of the farm crop will become active this month.

SUGAR BEETS: The prospective production of sugar beets was virtually unchanged during September. The crop is now estimated at 9,882,000 tons, compared with the 9,865,000 tons estimated a month earlier. Last year's crop was 9,422,000 tons and the 10-year average production is 10,145,000 tons. Yield per acre this year is expected to average 13.8 tons, compared with 13.6 tons last year, and the 10-year average of 12.7 tons per acre. Estimated production increased or remained unchanged during September in all producing States except California and Washington.

September weather was near ideal in all States. Clear weather with ample moisture proved helpful to the growing crop and added tonnage and sugar to the beets. Harvest is progressing in all areas, and sugar content and purity are reported generally high.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: On the basis of October 1 prospects, the continental sugarcane crop to be harvested for sugar and seed is estimated at 7,920,000 tons. This represents an increase of 112,000 tons over the September 1 forecast because of improved conditions in Florida. Last year's crop totaled 6,847,000 tons and the 10-year acreage production is 5,952,000 tons.

In Louisiana the crop is in very good condition generally. September weather was favorable and cane has a good stand, height and barrel. There has been little weather damage throughout the season, although borers are reported in parts of Iberia and St. Mary Parishes. Harvesting will be late this year and as a result damage from frost is still possible.

The Florida crop showed marked improvement during September and damage from the August hurricane was largely overcome. The storm damage was mostly from flattened cane rather than from broken stalks.

HAY: A total U. S. hay crop of 99 million tons, an increase of 1 million tons over the September 1 forecast, is indicated by reports from hay growers on or about October 1. This year's crop plus May 1 farm stocks of 15 million tons of old hay make a total supply of 114 million tons. The comparable supply for last year was 115 million tons and the 10-year average was nearly the same, but with the number of roughage consuming livestock lower than a few years ago, the present supply of hay in relation to livestock is close to the highest of record.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

September weather was generally better than usual for growth and harvest of late hay. Some eastern farmers were able to make an unexpected cutting of alfalfa and even of clover-timothy hay. This together with an improvement in pastures was especially fortunate in New Jersey and the drier parts of adjacent States where dairymen had been feeding hay and pasturing hay fields. There was little or no improvement in the hay crop in the dry areas in the northern plains States and the far northwest. But the combined yield of all hay per acre is above average in most of the lespedeza hay region, the Cotton Belt and the Southwest, except California.

Indicated alfalfa hay yields per acre are mostly above the 10-year average except in a few States notably Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington. However, in many States the yield per acre is not as large as in 1948. The yield of alfalfa hay per acre is 2.26 tons for the whole U.S., compared with 2.27 tons in 1948 and a 10-year average of 2.18 tons. Indicated production of alfalfa hay is an all time record of 37,725,000 tons, and is more than 5 million tons larger than the ten year average. On the other hand, the 1949 crop is less than last year's in more than a dozen such widely scattered States as Washington, Montana, Colorado, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and New York. This year's alfalfa hay crop in 4 very important north central States - Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois - is almost three million tons more than the 1948 crop in the same four States.

Weather has been very good for growing and harvesting lespedeza hay in most of the region where this kind is grown. Both indicated yield per acre and production are above the 10-year average in every important lespedeza growing State. Probable production of lespedeza hay also is larger than a year ago in most States except Virginia, Arkansas, and Missouri. For the rest part, growth has been heavy and weather has been good for harvesting.

PASTURES: On October 1 the condition of farm pastures averaged 81 percent of normal, much better than a year ago and the third highest condition for the date in 23 years. The only recent years in which early fall pasture feed for livestock was more plentiful than this year were 1942 and 1945. Pastures were especially good in Central, Southern and Southwestern portions of the country. Improvement during September was particularly noticeable in the Northeast where timely rains relieved the previously acute dry conditions. Pasture and range feed continued short in the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain sections and in the Pacific Coast States, with prospects for fall and winter grazing in these areas not very favorable. Volunteer wheat is already furnishing some feed for livestock in the Great Plains area, and favorable seeding conditions for fall sown grain in Texas and Oklahoma give promise of good pasturage from that source. In Kansas, however, surface moisture has been short, and rain will be needed if wheat pastures are to furnish usual amounts of feed for livestock.

In the northeastern part of the country, September rains revived growth of pastures and livestock were obtaining considerable amounts of green feed in contrast to the relatively poor conditions in July and August. In this area October 1 pastures were much better than a year ago, but were still in below average condition, especially in southern New England. Lateness of the season will prevent extended use of pastures in this area. In the central and eastern Great Lake area, pasture condition on October 1 was likewise much better than a year ago. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan pasture feed was considerably better than average for October 1. In Wisconsin, pastures were much better than a year ago, but not up to the average level of the previous ten years.

In Minnesota, dry weather prevented the usual fall revival of pastures, and green feed was short especially in west central and southern areas. In Iowa, however, pastures were furnishing more fall feed for livestock than a year earlier, and in Nebraska pasture condition on October 1 was the best for the date since 1942. In Missouri pasture feed was the best for October 1 since 1921 and in Kansas pastures were much better than average although only about equal to those a year ago.

Throughout the South the condition of pastures on October 1 was much better than either last year or average. In the group of States from Maryland southward through Georgia, and in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, pasture conditions ranged from 10 to 20 points above the 10-year average for October 1. In North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas pasture condition was 15 points or more better than a year earlier. In the Southwest pasture and range feed was generally the best since 1942.

Continued dry weather in the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho, prevented any substantial growth of new fall grass and pastures and ranges were very short of feed for livestock. Conditions were exceptionally poor in north central and eastern Montana as shown by the pasture map on page 4. In the Pacific Coast States, September showers were insufficient to revive growth of grass and pasture and range feed continued short with the outlook for fall and winter feeding quite unfavorable. In Oregon and Washington, October 1 pasture condition was the lowest in five years. In California, native grass was dry and scarce, especially at the lower elevations. In most of the central and southern Rocky Mountain and Inter-Mountain States, September was dry but the supply of cured feed on pastures and ranges was generally ample.

MILK PRODUCTION: September milk production on United States farms totaled 9.4 billion pounds, slightly more than for the same month last year and except for 1942, 1945 and 1946, the highest for any September of record. Production was down 11 percent from the previous month, somewhat less than the 1938-47 average drop from August to September. Total production was 3 percent above September 1948 and also 3 percent above average for the month. Daily milk production per capita amounted to 2.09 pounds, about 6 percent below the 1938-47 average of 2.22 pounds. With the exception of 1948, the present per capita production is the lowest for September since 1937. In the first nine months of 1949 milk production totaled 92.4 billion pounds, compared with 90.5 billion in the same period last year.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow on October 1 averaged 15.29 pounds, highest of record for the date. Favorable weather conditions during September brought about a sharp recovery in pasture feed condition in the Northeast. This situation along with good pastures in many other important dairy areas plus heavy feeding of grain and other concentrates contributed to the high rate of milk flow. Production per cow on October 1 was reported at record levels in all major geographic divisions except the South Atlantic and South Central where production was slightly lower than the record highs established in 1948. Production per cow ranged from 1 percent below 1948 in the South Atlantic to 8 percent above in the North Atlantic. It also averaged from 8 to 15 percent above the 1938-47 average for the date in all regions. Texas was the only important State reporting a slightly lower milk production for October 1 than the 10-year average for the date and this was due in part to a sharply lower percentage of milk cows being milked.

The decline in rate of milk production per cow from September 1 to October 1 was less than the usual seasonal decline in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and Western groups of States, but was more than seasonal in the other major geographic divisions. For the United States, however, the decline was 7 percent, the same as the 1938-47 average decline.

The percentage of milk cows reported in production on October 1 was just slightly below average for crop correspondents' herds on that particular date. At 70.3 percent, it was below the 70.5 percent reported a year ago, but otherwise the highest since 1942, while lower than the eight years preceding that time. In the North Atlantic Region, the percentage milked on October 1 equalled the lowest for the date in 20 years. The percentage of cows milked was also lower than average in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central. In the West North Central and Western groups of States it was moderately above average.

September milk production was the highest on record in 6 of the 26 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made. These States were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, and South Carolina. Milk production per cow was also the highest of record in these 6 States and in 11 additional States, where reduced milk cow numbers kept total milk production below previous records for September. In North Dakota and Montana, where milk cow numbers have been sharply reduced in recent years, milk production was the lowest for September on records covering 20 and 18 years, respectively. Other States in which milk production was below average for September include Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, and Oregon. Milk production in September totaled 1,143 million pounds in Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State; in Minnesota, production was 513 million pounds; in Pennsylvania, 481 million pounds; in Ohio, 479 million pounds; in Michigan, 468 million pounds; in California, 466 million pounds; and in Iowa, 442 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Sept. av. 1938-47	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	State	Sept. av. 1938-47	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	82	89	97	91	Tenn.	196	210	249	211
Pa.	408	448	502	481	Ala.	111	114	135	119
Ohio	421	458	522	479	Miss.	113	121	136	113
Ind.	298	307	352	316	Okla.	199	173	200	171
Ill.	428	415	471	419	Texas	352	317	333	306
Mich.	431	433	510	468	Mont.	57	49	54	48
Wisc.	1,031	1,070	1,304	1,143	Idaho	102	99	108	95
Minn.	544	486	611	513	Utah	47	49	55	49
Iowa	502	439	520	442	Wash.	164	162	188	164
Mo.	330	365	451	392	Oreg.	110	103	122	108
N.Dak.	155	134	161	131	Calif.	411	456	510	466
Kans.	226	208	233	196	Other States	2,054	2,040	2,305	2,080
Va.	156	190	209	200	U.S.	9,102	9,124	10,546	9,390
N.Car.	125	138	150	136					
S.Car.	49	51	58	53					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On October 1, crop reporters were feeding an average of 4.25 pounds of grain and concentrates per head per day to their milk cows. This rate of feeding is the highest reported for the date in seven years of record. Liberal feeding of milk cows has been encouraged by the record supply of grain and concentrates in prospect per animal unit for the coming winter feeding season. With prices of dairy products increasing seasonally and dairy ration costs declining, dairy products-feed price ratios are becoming more favorable for dairy production. The need to supplement short pastures in some important dairy areas has also influenced a heavier rate of early fall feeding. The present reported average rate of feeding is considerably higher than the 4.01 pounds reported fed on the same date last year and 3.56 pounds fed on the same date in 1947.

The cost of concentrate rations is down appreciably from last year. In milk selling areas, the value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in September average $3.03, 46 cents or 13 percent lower than in 1948. For cream selling areas, the September concentrate ration value averaged $2.62 per hundred pounds, 36 cents or 12 percent lower than a year earlier. The September milk-feed and butterfat-feed ratios were the highest since February this year, but were both lower than the ratios existing a year earlier. In the North Atlantic, West North Central and Western groups of States, the amount of grain fed per milk cow on October 1 this year was the highest in records dating from 1943. In the East North Central and South Atlantic regions, the present high rate of feeding has never been exceeded, but it has been equaled. In the South Central region the October 1 reported rate of feeding is only slightly below the record rate fed a year earlier.

A record high proportion of farmers reported feeding grain to their milking herds this year. On October 1 75 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milk cows, compared with from 66 to 73 percent in the previous six years. Regionally, the percentage feeding grain varied from a low of 64 percent in the South Central group of States to a high of 94 percent in the North Atlantic region. Among individual States, the variation was greater with States in the South Central group ranging from 52 percent in Louisiana to 77 percent in Alabama while the North Atlantic group of States the range was from 88 percent in Maine to 96 percent in New Hampshire.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,576,000,000 eggs in September, a record high number for the month--2 percent more than in September last year and 19 percent above the 1938-47 average. September egg production was at record levels in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Western States. It was above that of last year in all areas of the country except the North Central States, where there was a decrease of 2 percent in the East North Central and 4 percent in the West North Central States. Increases in production from September last year were 11 percent in the West, 8 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States. Total egg production for the first 9 months of this year was 44,137,000,000 eggs, about the same as last year, but 10 percent above average.

Egg production per layer in September was 11.6 eggs, a record high number for the month, compared with 11.5 last year and an average of 10.1 eggs. The rate was the highest of record for the month and exceeded last year in all parts of the country except the North Central States. The rate of lay for the first 9 months of this year was 134 eggs, compared with 133 last year and an average of 122 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 308,845,000 layers in September--1 percent more than in September last year and 4 percent above the average. All areas of the country had more layers in September this year than last, except the

West North Central and South Central States, where the decrease was 2 percent. Increases in layers from last year were 7 percent in the West, 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central States. Numbers of layers increased about 14 percent from September 1 to October 1, compared with 12 percent last year and the average increase of 11 percent. On October 1 there were 2 percent more layers than a year ago.

There were 517,778,000 potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 -- 3 percent more than a year ago, but 1 percent below average. Hens and pullets that were on farms January 1, 1949, had been reduced by 56 percent by October 1, compared with a reduction of 54 percent in 1948 and the average of 56 percent. The rate of culling this year has been about average, but heavier than the culling of last year. Holdings of potential layers on October 1 were above a year ago in all areas of the country, increases ranging from a slight increase in the East North Central to 8 percent in the West.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, October 1 1/						
	Thousands						
1938-47 (Av.)	42,911	61,484	83,529	29,872	65,064	29,542	312,402
1948	49,889	64,785	86,348	30,355	60,947	30,359	322,683
1949	53,517	64,053	85,993	32,169	60,902	32,749	329,383
	Potential Layers on Farms, October 1 2/						
	Thousands						
1938-47 (Av.)	69,884	105,685	154,827	46,801	99,612	44,996	521,805
1948	75,741	102,775	145,367	45,092	89,105	43,380	501,460
1949	79,446	103,196	149,129	47,237	92,090	46,680	517,778
	Eggs Laid Per 100 Layers on October 1 1/						
	Number						
1938-47 (Av.)	36.9	31.2	29.5	26.3	24.8	34.8	30.1
1948	42.4	36.1	35.5	30.1	28.6	39.8	35.3
1949	43.8	36.0	35.5	31.0	29.3	41.4	36.0

1/ Estimates of hens and pullets of laying age and the rate of lay per 100 layers as of the first of the month appear for the first time in this issue. This information has been added to the report at the request of several important segments of the poultry industry.
2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received for eggs in mid-September averaged 52.5 cents per dozen, compared with 51.4 cents a year ago and the 1938-47 average price of 34.6 cents. The seasonal increase in egg prices from mid-August to mid-September was 3.7 cents per dozen. Shell egg markets were irregular during September. Prices increased seasonally to mid-month, then reversed sharply with moderate to large net declines occurring on most markets during the latter half of the month.

Farmers received an average of 24.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-September, compared with 25.1 cents in mid-August and with 31.9 cents in September last year. Poultry markets in September were unsettled with prices declining moderately on all classes. Compared with a year ago, September closing prices were 9 to 15 cents per pound lower on heavy type fowl (hens) and 7 to 8 cents lower on light type. Pullets, roasters, fryers and broilers ranged from 5 to 12 cents lower.

Turkey prices on September 15 averaged 34.3 cents a pound live weight compared with 43.0 cents a year earlier. Live turkey markets were unsettled during September. Receipts were seasonally light. Prices fluctuated somewhat due to limited outlets and irregular quality with no definite trend apparent.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-September was $3.46 per 100 pounds, the same as in mid-August. This compares with $3.93 in September a year ago. Lower feed prices and slightly higher egg prices resulted in the most favorable egg-feed price relationship since 1942. However, chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were much less favorable than a year ago.

YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS: The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is 410,625,000 -- 9 percent more than a year ago, but 7 percent below the 1938-47 average. Young chickens increased from a year ago in all areas of the country, increases ranging from 3 percent in the East North Central to 20 percent in the South Atlantic States. The October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 36 percent pullet layers, 46 percent pullets not of laying age, and 18 percent other young chickens. This compares with 34 percent pullet layers, 47 percent pullets not of laying age, 19 percent other young chickens a year ago, and 28, 47, and 25 percent, respectively, for the 10-year average.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 334,736,000 -- 10 percent more than a year ago and 1 percent above average. Of these pullets 44 percent were of laying age and 56 percent were not of laying age. This compares with 41 percent of laying age and 59 percent not of laying age a year ago and the average of 37 and 63 percent, respectively. Numbers of laying pullets were 15 percent greater than on October 1 last year, and pullets not of laying age were 5 percent greater. These relationships indicate an earlier movement of pullets into laying flocks this year than last.

Other young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 75,889,000 -- 6 percent more than a year ago, but 31 percent below the average. Other young chicken holdings on October 1 increased from a year ago in all areas of the country except the South Central and Western States, where they decreased 2 and 19 percent respectively. Increases from a year ago ranged from 8 percent in the East North Central to 20 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 are estimated at 183,042,000, the smallest number since 1942 -- 7 percent less than a year ago and 4 percent below average. Hen numbers decreased from a year ago in all areas of the country, decreases ranging from 2 percent in the west to 15 percent in the South Atlantic States.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	39.7	34.0	41.0	529	340	410
N.H.	42.0	37.0	43.0	562	407	473
Vt.	38.8	44.0	44.0	2,488	2,288	2,376
Mass.	42.1	41.0	43.0	1,705	1,435	1,462
R.I.	38.8	37.0	38.0	325	259	266
Conn.	41.7	40.0	42.0	2,031	1,800	1,890
N.Y.	35.8	40.0	41.0	24,063	27,120	27,511
N.J.	39.4	50.0	42.0	7,412	9,650	7,602
Pa.	40.6	46.5	46.5	54,239	65,379	64,728
Ohio	46.9	58.5	59.0	160,389	215,924	211,220
Ind.	46.3	60.0	57.0	196,245	279,780	263,112
Ill.	48.3	61.0	61.0	398,442	549,793	549,793
Mich.	34.0	39.0	46.0	55,653	67,119	80,730
Wis.	41.3	44.5	49.0	101,106	113,252	127,204
Minn.	40.6	52.5	47.0	203,090	272,055	265,503
Iowa	50.1	61.0	53.0	507,760	666,730	585,067
Mo.	30.2	45.5	41.0	128,558	201,110	177,612
N.Dak.	21.2	26.0	20.0	24,157	29,380	22,600
S.Dak.	22.8	36.0	21.5	79,028	131,472	85,592
Nebr.	23.5	36.0	35.0	180,307	252,468	257,740
Kans.	21.0	33.5	28.0	61,169	81,304	69,328
Del.	28.4	31.0	30.0	3,976	4,309	4,200
Md.	34.7	39.0	39.0	16,382	19,032	18,447
Va.	29.0	43.0	45.0	36,520	50,525	51,840
W.Va.	32.8	44.0	43.0	11,772	13,068	11,481
N.C.	23.0	31.0	33.0	53,124	69,006	71,247
S.C.	16.0	20.0	23.0	25,235	28,360	32,614
Ga.	12.2	15.5	17.5	45,255	49,182	56,088
Fla.	10.6	10.0	13.0	7,612	6,910	8,983
Ky.	29.1	41.0	38.0	70,856	100,040	87,172
Tenn.	25.8	33.0	32.0	63,487	74,415	68,544
Ala.	14.0	21.5	21.0	43,596	53,824	56,889
Miss.	16.1	24.0	23.0	43,506	53,544	49,266
Ark.	17.7	26.5	25.5	31,979	33,019	28,917
La.	15.6	18.5	21.5	20,296	17,057	17,243
Okla.	17.4	25.0	23.0	28,382	32,125	29,555
Tex.	16.1	16.5	21.0	67,694	44,698	52,332
Mont.	16.4	19.0	11.0	2,991	3,781	2,409
Idaho	44.0	45.0	45.0	1,698	1,260	1,440
Wyo.	14.2	18.0	19.0	1,521	1,008	1,273
Colo.	16.6	24.0	24.0	13,902	14,304	17,160
N.Mex.	14.0	14.0	15.0	2,474	1,890	2,096
Ariz.	10.5	12.0	12.0	354	408	420
Utah	29.9	27.0	35.0	726	621	875
Nev.	31.4	27.0	33.0	87	54	66
Wash.	43.0	53.0	54.0	1,034	848	918
Oreg.	34.0	35.0	37.0	1,565	1,050	1,147
Calif.	32.2	33.0	33.0	2,342	2,145	2,145
U.S.	31.4	42.7	40.5	2,787,628	3,650,548	3,476,986

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C. October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	24.5	27.4	27.9	7,364	12,452	12,033
N.J.	22.6	21.5	23.5	1,313	1,763	1,950
Pa.	20.6	19.0	22.5	18,461	18,354	20,655
Ohio	22.3	24.5	25.0	43,274	57,648	58,825
Ind.	19.2	21.5	22.5	27,271	38,506	39,468
Ill.	18.6	24.0	24.5	28,160	40,065	46,977
Mich.	23.2	26.0	26.5	19,976	36,270	34,742
Wis.	19.9	23.6	22.5	1,693	2,906	2,363
Minn.	17.2	17.5	15.8	24,066	18,509	19,779
Iowa	19.0	25.0	19.8	4,547	7,787	6,324
Mo.	15.2	22.0	18.0	21,680	39,270	34,740
N.Dak.	14.6	14.3	11.0	127,404	136,580	113,388
S.Dak.	12.3	13.1	8.5	37,530	50,391	31,814
Nebr.	17.5	20.4	14.0	58,994	82,988	53,236
Kans.	15.3	17.5	11.5	180,657	231,368	167,244
Del.	18.6	14.5	18.5	1,289	986	1,202
Md.	19.8	16.0	19.5	7,128	6,032	7,059
Va.	15.9	18.5	18.5	7,904	9,194	8,824
W.Va.	16.7	19.5	19.5	1,624	1,716	1,580
N.C.	14.8	15.5	13.0	6,805	6,045	5,785
S.C.	13.5	14.0	12.0	3,029	3,444	2,424
Ga.	12.0	13.5	12.0	2,293	2,984	2,604
Ky.	14.9	16.0	17.0	5,569	5,184	5,185
Tenn.	13.4	14.5	14.5	4,727	5,365	4,770
Ala.	13.6	15.5	15.5	171	170	108
Miss.	1/ 25.0	22.0	22.0	1/ 249	308	264
Ark.	11.3	17.5	15.0	390	525	360
Okla.	13.5	14.5	13.0	67,428	98,962	89,609
Tex.	12.2	10.0	14.5	53,944	56,290	105,096
Mont.	16.8	19.1	11.9	64,160	90,547	51,034
Idaho	27.7	25.4	23.5	29,316	34,583	33,325
Wyo.	17.3	19.7	22.6	4,174	6,358	7,830
Colo.	18.3	21.0	17.2	27,703	53,525	46,297
N.Mex.	11.6	9.2	13.3	3,872	3,487	5,341
Ariz.	21.3	23.0	25.0	628	644	700
Utah	23.3	21.6	23.1	6,273	7,474	7,745
Nev.	27.2	29.6	30.0	473	652	689
Wash.	25.8	28.7	21.7	57,787	79,268	60,161
Oreg.	24.5	28.5	21.8	21,187	27,818	21,638
Calif.	17.6	17.5	17.5	11,429	11,988	13,038
U.S.	16.6	17.9	14.9	991,950	1,288,406	1,126,226

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	19.2	22.0	21.0	86	132	105
Ill.	20.8	25.0	23.0	253	225	207
Wis.	20.5	24.0	22.5	965	2,208	1,755
Minn.	17.0	17.5	15.5	20,515	15,978	16,833
Iowa	16.5	24.0	16.0	247	312	224
N.Dak.	14.5	14.5	11.0	96,591	96,498	79,057
S.Dak.	12.0	13.0	8.0	30,151	43,901	25,664
Nebr.	12.3	14.0	11.5	1,188	1,050	862
Mont.	15.1	17.0	10.5	38,922	54,451	30,754
Idaho	30.4	30.5	30.0	11,556	16,653	13,440
Wyo.	15.8	19.0	15.0	1,395	1,558	1,230
Colo.	16.7	21.5	20.0	2,856	2,537	3,780
N.Mex.	14.3	13.5	18.5	292	256	388
Utah	31.8	31.0	34.0	2,065	2,325	2,210
Nev.	26.9	31.0	31.0	334	496	527
Wash.	21.8	22.0	17.0	16,726	10,208	9,860
Oreg.	22.8	24.5	20.0	4,573	4,778	5,460
U.S.	15.5	16.0	11.8	229,141	253,566	192,356

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	17.1	16.0	17.0	983	992	1,445
N.Dak.	14.7	14.0	11.0	30,813	40,082	34,331
S.Dak.	12.9	14.0	10.0	4,460	3,668	3,220
3 States	14.5	14.0	11.1	36,256	44,742	38,996

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1938-47	458,908	195,588	195,449	36,963	105,043	991,950
1948	620,755	257,037	220,108	45,520	144,936	1,288,406
1949 2/	540,901	257,520	161,936	39,497	126,372	1,126,226

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Preliminary.

OATS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	37.7	43.0	43.0	3,339	2,924	3,956
N.H.	36.2	40.0	32.0	249	240	192
Vt.	32.1	37.0	33.0	1,507	1,480	1,386
Mass.	31.7	34.0	31.0	194	272	248
R.I.	31.1	33.0	28.0	31	33	28
Conn.	33.2	37.0	32.0	170	185	192
N.Y.	31.4	40.0	29.0	23,767	28,320	23,200
N.J.	29.1	35.0	33.0	1,299	1,435	1,452
Pa.	30.5	38.0	30.0	25,294	29,146	24,840
Ohio	36.4	45.0	35.0	40,495	54,090	45,010
Ind.	33.3	43.0	39.0	42,807	59,469	57,720
Ill.	38.2	47.0	43.0	130,320	182,078	171,570
Mich.	37.0	38.5	36.5	49,818	56,672	57,488
Wis.	40.0	44.0	41.0	103,365	126,148	119,884
Minn.	36.6	42.5	36.0	163,830	206,338	176,544
Iowa	34.8	45.0	38.0	183,472	266,445	231,762
Mo.	24.5	27.5	24.0	45,128	48,592	41,568
N.Dak.	28.6	28.0	21.5	61,270	62,132	39,603
S.Dak.	30.8	33.5	23.0	77,963	104,252	60,881
Nebr.	26.8	28.0	21.0	53,767	72,744	52,920
Kans.	24.0	23.0	22.0	36,391	26,312	21,384
Del.	29.6	35.0	31.0	124	175	217
Md.	30.4	33.5	33.0	1,152	1,340	1,584
Va.	25.4	33.5	30.0	3,200	4,891	5,040
W.Va.	24.4	29.0	25.0	1,772	1,740	1,625
N.C.	26.6	29.5	30.0	8,226	7,965	12,150
S.C.	24.2	23.0	26.5	15,462	12,144	17,490
Ga.	22.3	26.0	25.0	13,097	13,728	16,500
Fla.	16.0	19.0	16.0	401	399	288
Ky.	21.8	27.0	26.0	1,940	2,754	3,224
Tenn.	23.7	29.5	26.0	4,069	6,048	6,916
Ala.	21.8	26.5	23.5	4,500	5,750	5,194
Miss.	31.9	33.0	31.0	9,708	10,989	7,440
Ark.	26.3	32.5	27.5	7,138	9,198	7,150
La.	28.6	32.0	29.0	2,919	3,534	3,335
Okla.	20.1	17.5	20.5	27,370	16,608	16,154
Tex.	22.7	16.5	26.5	33,977	14,240	31,800
Mont.	32.2	36.5	28.0	12,502	11,826	7,980
Idaho	40.9	42.0	39.0	7,326	6,300	6,669
Wyo.	30.1	30.0	29.5	3,981	3,960	3,894
Colo.	30.7	32.0	34.0	5,684	6,208	7,582
N.Mex.	21.8	21.0	23.0	884	798	920
Ariz.	28.8	30.0	30.0	268	330	330
Utah	42.2	42.0	48.0	1,848	1,764	2,016
Nev.	40.2	41.0	44.0	291	369	396
Wash.	45.4	42.5	47.0	7,480	6,290	7,285
Oreg.	31.7	31.5	34.0	9,508	7,497	11,424
Calif.	29.4	30.0	27.0	4,781	5,550	4,644
U.S.	32.1	37.1	32.5	1,234,082	1,491,752	1,321,075

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	28.5	32.0	31.0	111	128	155
Vt.	26.0	29.0	24.0	108	58	48
N.Y.	26.0	32.0	25.0	3,090	2,752	2,000
N.J.	29.3	33.0	38.0	237	429	456
Pa.	30.4	34.5	39.0	3,568	3,933	5,148
Ohio	25.9	30.0	27.5	774	540	385
Ind.	24.0	27.0	26.0	1,171	648	598
Ill.	27.0	35.0	33.0	2,436	1,260	1,320
Mich.	29.7	32.0	29.0	5,016	4,480	3,625
Wis.	32.9	38.0	35.0	13,177	7,752	6,440
Minn.	26.2	28.0	24.0	35,477	34,132	25,152
Iowa	25.3	32.0	25.0	5,266	1,408	800
Mo.	20.2	25.0	23.0	2,547	2,000	1,932
N.Dak.	21.1	21.0	14.5	45,423	55,440	26,796
S.Dak.	20.3	23.0	14.0	33,186	34,914	14,448
Nebr.	19.1	19.5	18.0	21,398	9,204	6,534
Kans.	16.9	19.0	17.5	12,448	6,878	3,432
Del.	29.4	29.5	31.0	219	354	403
Md.	29.4	31.0	34.0	2,019	2,325	2,754
Va.	27.0	34.5	31.5	1,975	3,243	3,244
W.Va.	26.0	33.0	30.0	248	330	390
N.C.	23.7	23.5	26.0	764	799	936
S.C.	21.2	21.5	22.0	434	473	484
Ga. 1/	19.5	20.0	20.5	1/ 138	100	102
Ky.	23.3	27.5	26.0	1,669	1,348	1,820
Tenn.	19.8	22.0	19.0	1,624	1,650	1,558
Ala. 1/	18.9	19.0	24.0	1/ 57	38	48
Miss. 1/	24.9	25.0	25.0	1/ 66	50	50
Ark.	17.3	20.5	18.0	166	102	90
Okla.	16.6	15.5	16.5	5,776	1,705	1,485
Tex.	16.8	15.5	19.0	4,125	1,891	2,489
Mont.	25.6	28.0	21.0	11,822	24,304	11,844
Idaho	35.6	36.0	33.0	10,448	12,276	9,570
Wyo.	29.5	27.5	30.0	3,335	4,730	4,890
Colo.	23.8	25.0	27.0	14,948	15,275	21,114
N.Mex.	20.5	21.0	24.0	587	567	720
Ariz.	34.0	40.0	40.0	2,058	6,400	5,440
Utah	44.1	44.0	49.0	4,995	5,104	5,684
Nev.	35.6	37.0	36.0	680	814	756
Wash.	35.6	34.5	34.0	5,997	4,312	3,060
Oreg.	31.4	34.5	34.5	7,872	13,420	10,730
Calif.	27.6	30.5	27.5	37,336	49,471	45,045
U.S.	24.0	26.3	23.4	304,741	317,037	234,025

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

State	Corn for grain (old crop): Average 1938-47	Corn for grain (old crop): 1948	Corn for grain (old crop): 1949	Wheat: Average 1938-47	Wheat: 1948	Wheat: 1949	Oats: Average 1938-47	Oats: 1948	Oats: 1949
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	5	2	2	--	--	--	3,090	2,544	3,481
N.H.	11	5	3	--	--	--	232	235	184
Vt.	12	2	3	--	--	--	1,360	1,258	1,178
Mass.	29	36	33	--	--	--	174	218	208
R.I.	4	4	2	--	--	--	28	28	25
Conn.	46	39	36	--	--	--	158	172	182
N.Y.	735	433	1,032	4,404	6,600	6,137	22,300	25,488	20,648
N.J.	736	630	1,056	782	793	956	1,117	1,220	1,191
Pa.	4,240	4,139	8,578	10,471	9,728	10,121	21,876	25,357	21,362
Ohio	13,455	5,716	28,714	20,174	20,753	22,942	33,696	42,190	36,008
Ind.	18,302	7,324	43,958	9,903	9,241	10,662	32,778	45,196	42,713
Ill.	54,311	9,704	122,538	8,078	7,212	8,456	99,047	131,096	126,962
Mich.	5,436	2,793	6,984	12,946	18,498	19,108	45,421	51,005	50,589
Wis.	5,150	5,432	7,918	1,516	2,557	2,221	93,957	114,795	106,697
Minn.	28,043	6,364	56,752	16,574	12,586	12,263	139,128	175,387	151,828
Iowa	122,389	13,375	184,454	2,472	2,102	1,897	151,418	205,163	178,457
Mo.	17,631	7,554	37,061	7,918	10,996	9,032	37,266	38,874	32,423
N.Dak.	788	879	2,676	88,968	96,972	78,238	58,117	59,647	43,959
S.Dak.	11,434	4,145	39,344	26,678	34,770	22,588	67,046	88,614	57,837
Nebr.	30,208	6,276	90,616	33,369	41,494	27,150	44,331	58,195	41,807
Kans.	6,983	2,502	17,084	85,097	90,234	68,570	27,035	20,786	16,680
Del.	316	420	209	517	138	192	86	119	132
Md.	1,182	1,282	612	2,210	1,387	1,765	914	911	950
Va.	2,675	4,005	5,728	4,192	4,229	3,530	2,184	3,277	3,578
W.Va.	1,267	1,197	2,013	1,063	978	1,074	1,442	1,357	1,300
N.C.	4,626	5,350	5,998	3,704	2,237	2,256	4,395	4,381	6,440
S.C.	1,923	2,457	1,778	1,132	861	606	7,362	4,979	8,920
Ga.	3,338	3,086	3,099	1,034	955	651	5,050	5,217	5,940
Fla.	293	328	97	--	--	--	86	40	49
Ky.	7,001	5,233	8,823	1,372	933	778	1,187	1,763	1,934
Tenn.	4,554	4,310	7,234	1,628	1,395	1,145	2,255	3,024	3,458
Ala.	2,681	2,483	4,988	67	44	26	1,907	2,875	1,298
Miss.	1,610	1,459	3,149	1/ 99	108	79	4,374	3,956	3,274
Ark.	2,054	646	1,953	188	247	144	3,803	5,059	3,504
La.	714	341	662	--	--	--	1,315	1,792	1,467
Okla.	1,439	1,099	1,880	21,552	18,803	25,987	20,113	12,788	10,985
Tex.	2,955	1,661	1,277	13,950	14,635	24,172	21,041	8,971	22,260
Mont.	89	25	31	46,276	61,572	32,151	13,372	12,063	9,177
Idaho	143	86	128	14,306	12,450	11,330	5,319	5,355	5,068
Wyo.	64	8	11	3,117	3,624	3,445	3,754	3,445	3,855
Colo.	869	939	543	15,553	24,622	22,686	4,752	5,525	6,293
N.Mex.	189	174	82	1,455	1,046	1,442	542	519	368
Ariz.	48	28	47	156	206	140	145	195	165
Utah	4	1	1	3,905	4,858	4,957	1,510	1,658	1,633
Nev.	0	0	0	360	522	551	228	295	317
Wash.	19	13	11	15,656	15,061	10,227	5,469	4,151	3,861
Oreg.	30	50	20	7,224	8,067	6,491	6,874	5,248	7,768
Calif.	4	0	0	2,766	2,637	3,390	1,095	1,110	929
U.S.	360,087	114,035	699,218	492,852	546,151	459,556	1,000,150	1,187,541	1,049,342

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley 1948	Barley 1949	Rye 1948	Rye 1949	Soybeans for beans (old crop) Average 1943-47	Soybeans for beans (old crop) 1948	Soybeans for beans (old crop) 1949
	Thousand bushels						
Maine	102	136	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	46	41	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	2,394	1,600	192	142	26	6	6
N.J.	266	287	128	56	9	12	4
Pa.	2,674	3,449	193	123	41	19	20
Ohio	351	231	198	101	452	88	372
Ind.	343	245	390	200	344	278	156
Ill.	542	752	350	405	725	327	393
Mich.	3,584	2,719	922	571	88	13	6
Wis.	6,899	4,701	894	940	22	7	10
Minn.	23,551	13,079	1,560	814	119	207	234
Iowa	831	504	112	76	947	438	354
Mo.	1,200	1,198	276	242	205	198	318
N.Dak.	43,798	24,116	2,561	1,296	3	1	2
S.Dak.	27,931	14,159	2,634	1,157	9	17	14
Nebr.	6,903	4,247	990	546	10	2	13
Kans.	4,952	2,124	278	84	50	28	38
Del.	248	250	62	65	18	3	10
Md.	1,209	1,735	164	159	27	4	36
Va.	2,205	2,303	216	170	36	43	35
W.Va.	214	300	21	17	0	0	0
N.C.	447	440	162	118	48	70	36
S.C.	128	174	38	38	3	8	13
Ga.	50	51	36	36	1	1	1
Ky.	472	801	105	83	14	18	11
Tenn.	676	639	99	113	7	19	7
Ala.	15	17	--	--	3	4	5
Miss.	20	20	--	--	20	7	12
Ark.	45	36	--	--	52	17	26
La.	--	--	--	--	9	3	2
Okla.	1,176	787	195	130	1	0	0
Tex.	1,191	1,742	105	149	--	--	--
Mont.	22,603	11,844	373	101	--	--	--
Idaho	7,120	6,699	47	16	--	--	--
Wyo.	4,304	4,108	42	66	--	--	--
Colo.	12,678	16,680	168	235	--	--	--
N.Mex.	454	540	22	36	--	--	--
Ariz.	960	1,360	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	4,083	3,979	63	60	--	--	--
Nev.	651	643	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	2,501	1,805	147	100	--	--	--
Oreg.	7,784	4,936	303	218	--	--	--
Calif.	11,378	10,811	143	126	--	--	--
U.S.	208,979	146,286	14,189	8,789	3,290	1,838	2,134

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	1/ 12.8	14.0	13.0	1/ 104	28	13
Mich.	8.4	11.0	9.0	58	77	63
Wis.	11.2	12.5	13.0	104	275	247
Minn.	10.0	11.5	10.0	12,053	19,102	16,110
Iowa	12.1	15.0	14.0	1,793	1,425	1,358
Mo.	6.2	5.0	6.5	54	35	39
N.Dak.	6.8	9.5	7.0	7,103	14,896	11,305
S.Dak.	9.2	11.0	7.5	3,069	7,788	5,310
Kans.	6.9	5.5	6.0	1,000	396	288
Okla.	6.5	4.0	5.0	113	12	10
Tex.	1/ 8.5	6.0	6.5	1/ 351	1,320	1,774
Mont.	6.3	9.0	2.5	1,296	1,071	198
Wyo.	1/ 4.7	5.0	5.0	5	5	10
Ariz.	1/23.2	28.0	25.0	1/ 369	1,064	950
Wash.	1/11.0	10.0	10.0	31	20	20
Oreg.	1/10.7	12.0	9.5	37	168	76
Calif.	18.0	24.5	19.0	2,592	4,851	3,382
U.S.	9.2	11.1	8.8	30,102	52,533	41,153

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	1/ 27.0	32.0	32.0	1/ 47	32	32
Iowa	21.5	19.5	22.0	65	20	22
Mo.	19.0	24.0	22.0	1,080	648	748
N.Dak.	1/ 14.3	16.0	14.0	1/ 66	96	70
S.Dak.	11.0	15.5	9.0	1,220	310	180
Nebr.	15.7	23.0	23.0	2,268	1,679	1,380
Kans.	14.8	22.0	20.0	19,300	26,576	21,500
N.C.	---	22.0	25.0	---	462	425
Ala.	1/ 18.6	23.5	21.0	1/ 394	1,269	1,134
Ark.	14.8	22.0	20.0	136	352	240
La.	15.8	17.5	19.0	20	18	19
Okla.	11.7	16.0	15.0	8,471	9,680	8,070
Tex.	16.8	16.5	22.0	58,596	76,434	78,518
Colo.	12.6	18.0	17.0	2,205	3,096	3,281
N.Mex.	12.5	14.0	29.0	2,663	3,738	8,062
Ariz.	34.3	40.0	40.0	1,331	3,000	3,000
Calif.	36.0	36.5	37.0	4,732	4,234	3,219
U.S.	16.0	18.0	21.6	102,398	131,644	129,900

1/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indic. 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indic. 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	16.2	20.0	18.0	113	140	162
N.Y.	16.9	19.0	18.5	2,210	1,767	1,498
Pa.	18.5	22.0	21.0	2,250	2,332	1,617
Ohio	17.6	19.0	19.0	300	304	228
Ind.	13.8	15.0	16.0	150	30	32
Ill.	15.2	17.0	16.0	96	68	32
Mich.	15.0	13.0	16.0	445	351	240
Wis.	15.0	15.0	16.5	254	240	330
Minn.	13.4	15.0	15.0	462	435	345
N.Dak.	12.8	16.0	15.0	62	48	45
S.Dak.	12.0	16.0	10.0	42	64	40
Md.	19.9	22.0	21.0	106	88	84
Va.	15.8	18.0	17.5	118	126	105
W.Va.	18.4	19.0	20.0	203	133	140
Tenn.	14.4	16.5	17.5	74	198	228
U.S.	16.7	18.8	18.4	7,075	6,324	5,126

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	539	630	580	5,040	1,400	1,400
Kans.	278	360	340	2,410	1,600	1,000
Okla.	322	320	323	12,350	8,300	10,500
Tex.	316	205	380	4,710	2,900	9,500
Colo.	269	325	340	10,910	9,600	11,200
N.Mex.	245	310	355	6,500	5,700	9,400
U.S.	307	312	352	41,920	29,500	43,000

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	49.0	52.5	51.0	12,309	19,740	19,737
La.	39.0	38.0	40.0	21,542	23,522	24,000
Tex.	46.6	45.0	46.0	16,416	23,040	23,782
Calif.	66.8	63.0	76.0	12,677	14,868	22,040
U.S.	46.6	46.6	49.9	62,944	81,170	89,559

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL HAY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	0.96	1.00	0.90	855	880	792
N.H.	1.15	1.20	1.05	424	445	385
Vt.	1.36	1.53	1.25	1,349	1,597	1,324
Mass.	1.53	1.76	1.45	569	653	544
R.I.	1.37	1.47	1.30	49	53	48
Conn.	1.51	1.66	1.55	442	490	456
N.Y.	1.46	1.61	1.17	5,770	6,306	4,590
N.J.	1.60	1.77	1.55	414	436	406
Pa.	1.43	1.46	1.35	3,470	3,430	3,233
Ohio	1.46	1.44	1.40	3,714	3,516	3,475
Ind.	1.37	1.36	1.50	2,639	2,277	2,402
Ill.	1.42	1.50	1.65	4,071	3,567	3,719
Mich.	1.38	1.37	1.35	3,785	3,606	3,553
Wis.	1.71	1.36	1.60	6,946	5,501	6,354
Minn.	1.48	1.37	1.43	6,522	5,145	5,304
Iowa	1.59	1.37	1.60	5,629	4,046	5,120
Mo.	1.14	1.32	1.35	4,012	4,803	4,725
N.Dak.	.96	.92	.88	2,991	2,975	2,761
S.Dak.	.83	.83	.61	2,638	3,443	2,643
Nebr.	.98	1.03	1.15	3,759	4,382	5,004
Kans.	1.50	1.83	1.70	2,425	3,565	3,376
Del.	1.30	1.33	1.25	96	96	90
Md.	1.32	1.38	1.45	575	641	677
Va.	1.12	1.29	1.30	1,490	1,823	1,814
W.Va.	1.20	1.31	1.25	937	1,050	1,020
N.C.	.99	1.04	1.14	1,201	1,284	1,344
S.C.	.76	.92	.95	441	459	470
Ga.	.54	.57	.60	736	799	710
Fla.	.54	.54	.52	64	69	55
Ky.	1.29	1.28	1.45	2,238	2,194	2,520
Tenn.	1.16	1.16	1.37	2,209	2,029	2,488
Ala.	.74	.80	.80	759	694	642
Miss.	1.21	1.33	1.30	1,099	1,011	936
Ark.	1.10	1.40	1.35	1,521	1,887	1,693
La.	1.22	1.14	1.40	402	369	420
Okla.	1.21	1.39	1.40	1,536	2,006	1,845
Tex.	.97	.87	1.07	1,423	1,311	1,467
Mont.	1.21	1.24	1.05	2,521	2,932	2,569
Idaho	2.08	2.17	2.15	2,402	2,353	2,376
Wyo.	1.15	.96	1.20	1,241	1,043	1,352
Colo.	1.53	1.70	1.65	2,161	2,382	2,333
N.Mex.	2.09	2.34	2.25	453	499	470
Ariz.	2.23	2.36	2.55	607	541	655
Utah	1.99	2.07	2.15	1,141	1,134	1,210
Nev.	1.45	1.48	1.60	597	647	707
Wash.	1.92	2.11	1.85	1,773	1,759	1,585
Oreg.	1.74	1.79	1.55	1,925	2,000	1,728
Calif.	2.83	2.93	2.80	5,518	5,718	5,729
U.S.	1.34	1.36	1.35	99,539	99,846	99,119

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

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State	ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949	PASTURE: Condition Oct. 1: Average 1938-47	Condition Oct. 1: 1948	Condition Oct. 1: 1949
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	1.42	1.35	1.25	7	5	5	73	44	68
N.H.	2.00	2.35	2.20	7	9	11	76	53	68
Vt.	2.11	2.30	2.10	46	67	65	77	63	78
Mass.	2.23	2.35	2.05	25	28	27	72	51	57
R.I.	2.26	2.40	2.15	2	2	2	74	37	50
Conn.	2.41	2.40	2.35	54	67	68	73	38	61
N.Y.	1.96	2.10	1.80	777	724	634	72	59	73
N.J.	2.13	2.30	2.05	146	143	146	70	60	67
Pa.	1.90	1.95	1.95	548	523	528	72	69	75
Ohio	1.96	1.95	2.05	895	716	947	72	72	85
Ind.	1.85	1.85	2.00	791	723	994	72	74	89
Ill.	2.30	2.35	2.50	1,171	1,323	1,802	77	80	86
Mich.	1.56	1.55	1.60	1,874	1,606	1,806	76	58	84
Wis.	2.18	1.85	2.30	2,286	1,948	3,149	81	47	71
Minn.	2.01	2.05	2.10	2,374	1,804	2,291	78	68	66
Iowa	2.23	2.15	2.20	2,013	1,509	2,301	84	73	84
Mo.	2.54	2.90	2.80	719	974	977	74	82	93
N.Dak.	1.37	1.45	1.35	225	316	339	73	69	55
S.Dak.	1.45	1.70	1.25	454	777	680	72	82	66
Nebr.	1.81	2.10	2.05	1,460	2,192	2,333	70	78	88
Kans.	1.98	2.35	2.10	1,422	2,411	2,176	73	87	86
Del.	2.20	2.25	2.15	11	16	13	72	77	59
Md.	2.00	2.05	2.20	90	113	130	74	81	86
Va.	2.10	2.50	2.50	140	262	295	78	88	95
W.Va.	2.06	2.15	2.10	96	123	124	76	88	86
N.C.	2.06	2.85	2.50	23	92	128	77	77	92
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	78	86
Ga.	1.74	1.85	2.20	6	7	9	72	77	85
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	75	82
Ky.	2.11	2.00	2.25	461	528	612	75	63	83
Tenn.	2.24	2.05	2.45	254	361	478	72	65	88
Ala.	1.66	2.10	2.30	11	34	46	74	79	82
Miss.	2.24	2.40	2.30	137	122	94	74	84	87
Ark.	2.38	3.00	2.70	241	321	275	64	78	84
La.	2.11	2.40	2.50	50	43	48	78	68	89
Okla.	1.91	2.20	2.20	588	926	851	67	75	86
Tex.	2.55	2.70	2.65	306	351	371	70	55	84
Mont.	1.65	1.70	1.50	1,154	1,316	1,208	84	86	54
Idaho	2.45	2.60	2.55	1,958	1,968	1,969	84	89	77
Wyo.	1.68	1.60	1.80	580	512	576	82	68	80
Colo.	2.07	2.30	2.30	1,312	1,435	1,392	78	70	83
N.Mex.	2.72	3.00	2.90	374	408	383	72	65	95
Ariz.	2.52	2.60	2.80	505	458	563	80	73	84
Utah	2.22	2.40	2.50	948	912	970	77	66	82
Nev.	2.44	2.60	2.70	262	276	297	88	79	74
Wash.	2.43	2.70	2.40	760	799	718	72	96	68
Oreg.	2.58	2.75	2.60	712	671	653	74	84	67
Calif.	4.38	4.50	4.45	3,940	4,162	4,241	77	74	68
U.S.	2.18	2.27	2.26	32,217	34,083	37,725	75	72	81

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Preliminary 1949
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Ohio	1/ 1.18	1.20	1.30	1/ 11	10	9
Ind.	1.09	1.10	1.20	101	97	110
Ill.	1.05	1.15	1.20	111	121	132
Mo.	1.02	1.20	1.25	1,270	1,914	1,894
Kans.	1/ 1.06	1.25	1.20	1/ 75	111	126
Del.	1.09	1.15	1.05	13	22	19
Md.	1.10	1.15	1.25	33	52	62
Va.	1.04	1.15	1.15	459	576	547
W. Va.	1.06	1.10	1.10	26	21	20
N. C.	1.09	1.10	1.20	478	553	592
S. C.	.88	1.00	1.05	130	266	293
Ga.	.85	.95	.95	121	209	209
Ky.	1.15	1.10	1.30	856	788	978
Tenn.	1.08	1.05	1.25	1,297	1,105	1,394
Ala.	.84	.95	1.00	95	104	109
Miss.	1.18	1.30	1.30	330	417	404
Ark.	.96	1.25	1.20	595	970	884
La.	1.24	1.05	1.50	108	121	156
Okla.	1/ 1.00	1.40	1.35	1/ 59	164	162
U. S.	1.06	1.14	1.22	6,152	7,627	8,107

1/ Short-time average.

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949
	Bushels		
Ind.	6.2	5.5	6.5
Ill.	5.7	7.0	6.5
Mo.	7.0	8.0	9.0
Kans.	7.0	6.5	6.5
Va.	6.4	7.0	7.0
N. C.	4.7	6.0	6.0
S. C.	4.2	5.0	5.0
Ga.	4.5	5.5	5.0
Fla.	8.6	8.0	10.0
Ky.	5.6	6.0	6.0
Tenn.	5.8	7.0	7.0
Ala.	5.4	7.0	5.0
Miss.	5.8	7.5	7.5
Ark.	5.4	6.5	5.5
La.	4.6	5.0	5.0
Okla.	5.8	6.5	7.0
Tex.	7.0	7.5	7.5
U. S.	5.4	6.4	6.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.4	20.5	22.0	16,276	18,614	18,964
Ind.	18.2	21.5	22.5	20,686	31,196	30,038
Ill.	21.2	24.0	26.0	59,831	78,504	80,808
Mich.	16.2	17.5	20.0	1,464	1,138	1,200
Wis.	14.5	13.0	15.5	479	195	310
Minn.	15.0	18.5	17.5	4,452	15,614	12,758
Iowa	19.5	23.0	21.0	25,894	35,443	27,405
Mo.	14.4	20.0	21.0	6,534	15,900	16,695
Kans.	10.6	15.0	14.0	1,471	2,505	2,982
Va.	14.4	16.5	17.0	994	1,749	1,989
N.C.	11.8	13.5	13.0	2,505	3,564	3,484
Ky.	14.5	19.0	19.0	892	2,299	2,584
Tenn.	12.3	20.0	20.0	525	1,340	1,280
Miss.	11.8	18.0	15.5	998	2,394	1,798
Ark.	13.8	19.5	18.5	2,544	5,148	4,699
Other States	12.4	15.4	13.8	2,836	4,598	4,204
U.S.	18.7	21.4	21.8	148,381	220,201	211,198

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,018	900	950	76	72	66
New York	971	1,280	1,000	1,248	2,176	1,650
Michigan	832	880	1,030	4,418	4,435	5,243
Minnesota	539	650	650	22	6	6
Total N.E.	857	979	1,021	5,785	6,689	6,965
Nebraska	1,474	1,800	1,600	630	1,494	1,280
Montana	1,256	1,250	1,250	296	362	362
Idaho	1,571	1,760	1,680	1,997	2,570	2,503
Wyoming	1,298	1,400	1,370	1,008	1,330	1,247
Washington	1,082	1,500	1,800	36	75	108
Total N.W.	1,439	1,629	1,549	3,985	5,831	5,500
Colorado	601	720	800	1,873	2,333	2,336
New Mexico	308	280	410	642	440	574
Arizona	491	475	470	66	66	56
Utah	628	410	400	40	53	56
Total S.W.	497	569	660	2,625	2,892	3,022
California:						
Standard Lima	1,274	1,776	1,450	1,177	1,243	1,334
Baby Lima	1,458	1,441	1,450	964	1,081	1,131
Other	1,188	1,389	1,250	2,319	3,097	2,375
Total Calif.	1,263	1,473	1,344	4,460	5,421	4,840
United States	919	1,087	1,096	16,855	20,833	20,327

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indic. 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indic. 1949
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,168	1,450	1,250	176,183	237,800	176,250
N. C.	1,124	1,175	1,100	305,596	346,625	266,200
Tenn.	760	800	825	6,065	4,000	4,950
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,131	1,268	1,150	487,844	588,425	447,400
S.C.	601	700	650	17,332	18,200	16,900
Ga.	696	700	685	629,877	818,300	600,745
Fla.	629	775	700	60,450	85,250	59,500
Ala.	668	790	700	281,976	354,710	263,900
Miss.	364	400	380	9,036	6,000	5,320
Total (S.E. area)	677	725	686	998,672	1,282,460	946,365
Ark.	363	450	420	7,147	3,600	3,360
La.	336	335	400	3,562	1,005	1,200
Okla.	472	500	520	75,851	153,000	97,240
Tex.	454	400	540	265,706	300,800	308,880
N.Mex.	1/ 1,022	1,020	1,100	1/ 7,706	9,180	9
Total (S.W. area)	457	434	528	359,202	467,585	410,689
U.S.	692	706	709	1,845,718	2,338,470	1,804,454

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indic. 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indic. 1949
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,545	1,510	1,495	9,423	12,378	12,709
Conn.	1,335	1,317	1,198	22,555	27,120	24,800
N.Y.	1,345	1,300	1,250	1,215	650	625
Pa.	1,433	1,575	1,501	48,934	61,275	57,775
Ohio	1,036	1,432	1,365	24,165	27,200	25,930
Ind.	1,084	1,497	1,398	10,957	14,370	14,400
Wis.	1,465	1,444	1,517	33,653	28,738	28,362
Minn.	1,210	1,250	1,250	738	625	500
Mo.	1,015	1,150	1,150	6,109	5,865	6,210
Kans.	984	1,000	1,050	310	200	210
Md.	765	750	800	31,551	34,950	40,000
Va.	989	1,270	1,162	128,170	143,790	139,115
W.Va.	967	1,375	1,300	2,853	3,988	4,160
N.C.	1,025	1,252	1,187	685,066	756,684	760,825
S.C.	1,035	1,265	1,325	117,124	131,560	145,750
Ga.	978	1,155	1,278	88,358	95,763	116,212
Fla.	908	1,037	1,111	19,045	20,846	24,888
Ky.	1,012	1,329	1,282	368,552	466,853	460,353
Tenn.	1,068	1,396	1,319	119,098	148,275	140,750
Ala.	810	900	1,100	312	360	440
La.	436	800	500	189	240	200
U.S.	1,033	1,275	1,233	1,718,375	1,981,730	2,004,214

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

October 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
		Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	967	1,230	1,125	95,809	107,010	104,625
North Carolina	11	954	1,190	1,075	246,663	277,270	263,375
Total Old Belt	11	957	1,201	1,089	342,472	384,280	368,000
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	1,067	1,285	1,240	346,606	372,650	384,400
North Carolina	13	1,058	1,260	1,280	80,446	89,460	96,000
South Carolina	13	1,035	1,265	1,325	117,124	131,560	145,750
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,044	1,263	1,307	197,570	221,020	241,750
Georgia	14	978	1,155	1,280	87,410	94,710	115,200
Florida	14	880	1,010	1,100	15,620	16,564	20,240
Alabama	14	802	900	1,100	247	360	440
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	961	1,130	1,249	103,277	111,634	135,880
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,011	1,233	1,200	989,925	1,089,584	1,130,030
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	899	1,145	1,025	14,588	12,595	10,660
Kentucky	22	936	1,150	1,150	13,693	12,650	11,615
Tennessee	22	995	1,200	1,250	32,644	28,560	26,750
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	977	1,184	1,218	46,338	41,210	38,365
Kentucky	23	942	1,160	1,150	16,144	15,776	15,180
Tennessee	23	962	1,150	1,125	3,920	3,450	3,150
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	946	1,158	1,146	20,064	19,226	18,330
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	922	1,050	1,000	347	210	200
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	954	1,170	1,163	81,337	73,241	67,555
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air Cured							
Ohio	31	984	1,350	1,350	13,894	17,280	18,090
Indiana	31	1,086	1,500	1,400	10,715	14,250	14,280
Missouri	31	1,015	1,150	1,150	6,109	5,865	6,210
Kansas	31	984	1,000	1,050	310	200	210
Virginia	31	1,312	1,750	1,600	15,069	21,350	20,320
West Virginia	31	967	1,375	1,300	2,853	3,988	4,160
North Carolina	31	1,240	1,680	1,550	11,351	17,304	17,050
Kentucky	31	1,020	1,355	1,300	306,774	410,565	405,600
Tennessee	31	1,110	1,475	1,350	77,866	112,100	106,650
Total Burley Belt	31	1,048	1,396	1,325	445,005	602,902	592,570
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	765	750	800	31,551	34,950	40,000
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,024	1,333	1,273	476,555	637,852	632,570

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
		Pounds			Thousand pounds		
EB Dark Air-cured							
Indiana	35	968	1,200	1,200	243	120	120
Kentucky	35	1,020	1,200	1,225	16,412	15,240	16,170
Tennessee	35	1,016	1,225	1,200	4,667	4,165	4,200
Total One Sucker	35	1,018	1,205	1,220	21,321	19,525	20,490
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	992	1,160	1,125	15,182	12,412	11,538
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	903	945	975	2,704	2,835	3,510
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	999	1,163	1,159	39,207	34,772	35,586
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,432	1,575	1,500	48,345	60,480	57,000
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,113	1,600	1,400	10,271	9,920	7,840
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1/ 1,356	1,578	1,487	1/ 58,773	70,400	64,840
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,578	1,700	1,570	158	170	157
Connecticut	51	1,557	1,600	1,350	12,384	14,720	12,420
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,557	1,601	1,352	12,542	14,890	12,577
Massachusetts	52	1,672	1,740	1,720	8,080	10,092	10,320
Connecticut	52	1,576	1,620	1,540	4,219	5,184	5,082
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,636	1,697	1,656	12,299	15,276	15,402
New York	53	1,345	1,300	1,250	1,215	650	625
Pennsylvania	53	1,552	1,590	1,550	589	795	775
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,409	1,445	1,400	1,804	1,445	1,400
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,448	1,450	1,500	17,162	11,890	12,450
Wisconsin	55	1,482	1,440	1,530	16,491	16,848	15,912
Minnesota	55	1,210	1,250	1,250	738	625	500
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,468	1,432	1,520	17,229	17,473	16,412
Georgia	56	903	---	---	163	---	---
Florida	56	943	700	850	411	70	85
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	932	700	850	574	70	85
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,504	1,534	1,503	61,609	61,044	58,726
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,006	920	930	1,186	2,116	2,232
Connecticut	61	949	880	890	5,952	7,216	7,298
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	958	889	899	7,138	9,332	9,530
Georgia	62	1,013	1,170	1,125	720	1,053	1,012
Florida	62	1,045	1,170	1,170	2,922	4,212	4,563
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,039	1,170	1,161	3,642	5,265	5,575
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	984	973	981	10,780	14,597	15,105
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,376	1,469	1,414	131,162	146,041	138,271
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	436	800	500	189	240	200
United States	All	1,033	1,275	1,233	1,718,375	1,981,730	2,004,214

1/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	Thousand bushels			
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	717	930	949	1,006
New Hampshire	721	838	612	1,082
Vermont	626	799	774	1,028
Massachusetts	2,488	2,864	2,194	3,435
Rhode Island	218	187	143	248
Connecticut	1,256	1,273	824	1,620
New York	14,620	15,045	11,750	19,845
New Jersey	2,655	1,935	1,364	2,992
Pennsylvania	7,598	6,612	4,520	9,570
Total North Atlantic	30,899	30,483	23,130	40,826
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	714	334	382	624
Maryland	1,603	938	928	1,520
Virginia	9,664	5,072	8,240	8,160
West Virginia	3,946	2,820	2,750	3,720
North Carolina	958	768	976	480
Total South Atlantic	16,885	9,932	13,276	14,504
Total Eastern States	47,783	40,415	36,406	55,330
North Central:				
Ohio	3,875	3,038	1,936	5,565
Indiana	1,344	1,489	1,018	1,750
Illinois	3,045	4,187	2,401	4,176
Michigan	6,840	6,400	4,830	11,253
Wisconsin	704	799	642	775
Minnesota	186	272	53	320
Iowa	175	108	131	164
Missouri	1,229	1,630	865	1,620
Nebraska	193	88	102	120
Kansas	626	755	376	808
Total North Central	18,217	18,766	12,354	26,551
South Central:				
Kentucky	269	276	250	412
Tennessee	339	396	273	392
Arkansas	575	756	567	706
Total South Central	1,183	1,428	1,090	1,510
Total Central States	19,400	20,194	13,444	28,061
Western States:				
Montana	258	238	214	170
Idaho	2,092	2,075	1,450	1,743
Colorado	1,524	1,568	1,395	1,606
New Mexico	717	620	750	788
Utah	477	505	450	442
Washington	28,034	33,480	25,760	31,820
Oregon	2,871	2,864	2,668	2,870
California	7,959	11,082	5,870	9,296
Total Western States	43,931	52,432	38,557	48,735
Total 35 States	111,114	113,041	88,407	132,126

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Preliminary 1949
	Thousand bushels			
N.H.	13	22	14	22
Mass.	55	85	68	75
R.I.	15	13	14	15
Conn.	126	160	139	156
N.Y.	1,340	1,440	1,114	1,428
N.J.	1,388	1,617	1,175	1,948
Pa.	1,920	1,920	2,182	2,451
Ohio	843	1,020	780	1,194
Ind.	413	725	559	794
Ill.	1,524	2,413	1,428	2,307
Mich.	3,444	4,300	3,250	3,900
Mo.	671	1,288	752	950
Kans.	60	12	160	185
Del.	369	171	402	468
Md.	531	425	533	714
Va.	1,490	1,680	1,209	1,953
W.Va.	497	388	530	529
N.C.	2,220	2,905	1,646	1,428
S.C.	3,671	6,630	3,160	2,490
Ga.	5,358	5,810	2,812	2,040
Fla.	90	64	92	66
Ky.	642	783	462	702
Tenn.	939	1,209	428	324
Ala.	1,441	1,525	1,298	792
Miss.	894	854	840	518
Ark.	2,188	2,220	2,482	2,412
La.	296	270	330	265
Okla.	443	464	280	679
Tex.	1,728	1,696	1,140	2,400
Idaho	296	357	324	353
Colo.	1,868	2,106	1,922	2,109
N.Mex.	179	94	74	172
Utah	736	933	821	778
Wash.	2,244	2,817	2,210	2,772
Oreg.	601	851	595	930
Calif., all	28,273	33,003	30,127	34,795
Clingstone 2/	17,372	21,377	20,835	23,752
Freestone	10,901	11,626	9,292	11,043
U.S.	3/ 68,947	82,270	65,352	75,114

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Mainly for canning.
3/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	Thousand bushels			
Mass.	50	73	38	63
Conn.	55	48	34	52
N.Y.	945	960	384	1,212
Pa.	379	262	255	374
Ohio	322	229	178	265
Ind.	173	154	142	190
Ill.	388	402	330	427
Mich.	856	650	300	1,118
Mo.	225	216	170	182
Kans.	93	99	135	122
Va.	314	280	252	123
W.Va.	91	46	90	74
N.C.	301	298	209	130
S.C.	136	127	108	70
Ga.	392	385	385	187
Fla.	165	194	214	176
Ky.	168	134	118	116
Tenn.	212	183	86	64
Ala.	317	288	288	194
Miss.	362	350	360	195
Ark.	178	204	236	180
La.	200	207	240	198
Okla.	159	209	142	229
Tex.	393	402	236	484
Idaho	62	70	61	70
Colo.	189	232	155	198
Utah	163	205	140	181
Wash., all	7,227	8,305	5,555	7,325
Bartlett	5,327	6,156	3,780	5,325
Other	1,900	2,149	1,775	2,000
Oreg., all	4,531	5,724	4,825	6,070
Bartlett	1,843	1,975	1,861	2,790
Other	2,688	3,749	2,964	3,280
Calif., all	11,530	14,376	10,668	15,667
Bartlett	10,059	12,334	9,418	13,709
Other	1,471	2,042	1,250	1,958
U.S.	2/ 30,832	35,312	26,334	35,936

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	Tons			
N.Y.	53,470	60,000	65,200	45,200
N.J.	2,150	1,900	1,800	2,300
Pa.	15,960	18,100	17,200	15,700
Ohio	15,650	15,400	11,000	15,500
Ind.	2,300	2,400	2,100	2,400
Ill.	3,450	3,200	3,100	3,400
Mich.	32,570	42,500	27,000	35,400
Iowa	2,990	2,600	3,100	3,400
Mo.	4,970	3,800	3,800	3,600
Kans.	2,280	1,900	2,400	2,300
Va.	1,760	1,800	2,300	1,800
W.Va.	1,245	900	1,500	1,600
N.C.	5,190	5,600	5,600	4,300
S.C.	1,130	1,100	1,100	800
Ga.	1,970	2,600	2,900	2,300
Ark.	8,610	12,600	11,100	11,900
Ariz.	990	1,100	800	900
Wash.	14,740	21,400	24,000	20,500
Oreg.	1,730	1,500	1,400	1,500
Calif., all	2,547,600	2,836,000	2,857,000	2,767,000
Wine varieties	565,900	517,000	620,000	593,000
Table varieties	502,600	620,000	592,000	578,000
Raisin varieties	1,479,100	1,699,000	1,645,000	1,596,000
Raisins 2/	261,950	306,000	223,000	---
Not dried	431,300	475,000	753,000	---
U.S.	3/ 2,736,160	3,036,400	3,044,400	2,941,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUIT

CROP AND STATE	Condition October 1 1/ Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Production 1/ Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	77	78	71	48,894	45,830	36,910	--
Navels & Misc. 2/	76	79	72	19,068	18,900	11,910	15,700
Valencias	78	78	71	29,826	26,930	25,000	3/
Florida, all	72	72	66	39,940	58,400	58,300	61,000
Early & Midseason	4/73	73	66	21,765	31,000	32,000	33,000
Valencias	4/71	70	67	18,175	27,400	26,300	28,000
Texas, all	76	62	19	3,618	5,200	3,400	1,400
Early & Midseason 2/	--	62	21	2,163	3,100	2,600	980
Valencias	--	63	15	1,454	2,100	800	420
Arizona, all	74	65	69	838	5/ 780	710	1,240
Navels & Misc. 2/	--	65	70	401	5/ 480	450	630
Valencias	--	66	68	437	300	260	610
Louisiana, all 2/	70	66	75	304	300	300	340
5 States 6/	75	75	67	93,593	110,510	99,620	--
Total Early & Midseason 7/	--	--	--	43,701	53,780	47,260	50,650
Total Valencias	--	--	--	49,892	56,730	52,360	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	64	64	59	3,530	5/4,000	4,400	4,400
All Oranges & Tangerines:							
5 States 6/	--	--	--	97,123	114,510	104,020	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	62	46	25,760	5/33,000	30,200	23,000
Seedless	4/66	62	45	10,570	5/14,800	14,700	10,000
Other	4/61	62	47	15,190	5/18,200	15,500	13,000
Texas, all	67	50	12	18,624	5/23,200	11,300	4,800
Arizona, all	73	65	70	3,326	5/ 3,000	5/1,880	3,500
California, all	77	78	77	2,818	2,430	2,050	--
Desert Valleys	4/79	77	80	1,168	960	790	880
Other	4/78	78	75	1,650	1,470	1,260	3/
4 States 6/	67	58	36	50,528	61,630	45,430	--
LEMONS:							
California 6/	76	78	65	13,164	12,870	9,800	3/
LIMES:							
Florida 6/	63	49	70	158	170	200	250

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1949 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes); 1947, Fla. tangerines -600; grapefruit, seedless -2,400; other, 1,300; Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit -944; 1948, Arizona grapefruit -40. 6/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb.; in the Desert Valleys, 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Average 1938-47	1946	1947	1948	Preliminary 1949
	Production 1/				
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:			Fresh Basis		
California	202,100	306,000	169,000	219,000	180,000
Washington	19,700	27,300	28,000	20,300	28,900
Utah	5,590	5,400	4,500	7,300	7,400
3 States	227,390	338,700	201,500	246,600	216,300
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,180	6,000	4,000	3,500	6,200
California	75,900	100,000	74,000	67,000	90,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	21,810	22,400	37,000	20,800	27,100
Washington, all	25,030	29,100	23,100	19,000	28,600
Eastern Washington	16,860	19,800	19,100	17,000	18,600
Western Washington	8,170	9,300	4,000	2,000	10,000
Oregon, all	82,160	101,100	34,400	48,800	100,900
Eastern Oregon	15,730	18,100	18,900	19,700	17,500
Western Oregon	66,430	83,000	15,500	29,100	83,400
			Dry Basis 2/		
California	201,200	214,000	200,000	182,000	166,000
			UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/		
DRIED: 3/			Tons - Dry Basis 2/		
Washington	515	250	100	50	660
Oregon	8,610	8,200	300	1,500	9,000
California	192,600	213,800	199,800	174,800	165,800
3 States	201,725	222,250	200,200	176,350	175,460
SOLD FRESH: 3/			Fresh Basis		
Idaho	20,090	20,800	33,300	18,100	20,900
Washington	12,324	10,600	10,830	10,970	7/ 13,000
Oregon	17,590	18,100	13,000	21,200	7/ 20,100
3 States	50,004	49,500	57,130	50,270	54,000
CANNED: 3/ 4/					
Idaho	450	800	2,900	200	1,500
Washington	7,153	14,890	9,570	4,950	8,500
Oregon	21,380	42,200	13,700	9,200	20,500
3 States	28,983	57,890	26,170	14,350	30,500
FROZEN: 3/					
Washington	5/ 781	510	150	150	200
Oregon	5/ 5,071	5,700	1,100	800	3,000
3 States	5/ 5,853	6,210	1,250	950	3,200
OTHER PROCESSED: 3/					
Idaho	60	---	---	---	---
Washington	288	290	200	150	---
Oregon	870	2,500	400	---	---
3 States	1,218	2,790	600	150	---
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:					
Idaho	860	800	800	800	800
Washington	2,030	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,700
Oregon	2,390	3,000	1,800	2,200	3,100
California	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200
4 States	5,780	6,300	5,100	5,000	6,100

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/ The drying ratio in Calif., is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash., and Oreg., from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Dry basis.
7/ Includes very small quantities for alcohol, brandy, etc.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/ Production Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Wild or seedling pecans Production Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,229	2,450	2,065	279	302	300
S.C.	1,971	3,100	2,322	338	500	378
Ga.	22,308	32,500	19,500	4,070	7,100	4,280
Fla.	2,353	3,011	2,278	1,751	2,464	1,518
Ala.	7,763	17,500	11,575	1,936	3,500	2,205
Miss.	3,210	4,400	4,140	2,936	5,100	4,850
Ark.	647	1,090	780	2,863	4,650	3,700
La.	2,254	4,700	3,750	6,111	14,300	10,110
Okla.	1,315	1,000	3,150	18,755	13,000	28,350
Tex.	3,050	6,800	4,500	23,165	50,200	31,500
U.S.	2/ 47,141	76,551	54,060	2/ 63,480	101,116	87,191

State	All pecans Production Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
		Thousand pounds	
N.C.	2,507	2,752	2,365
S.C.	2,309	3,600	2,700
Ga.	26,378	39,600	23,780
Fla.	4,104	5,475	3,796
Ala.	9,699	21,000	13,780
Miss.	6,146	9,500	8,990
Ark.	3,510	5,740	4,480
La.	8,365	19,000	13,860
Okla.	20,070	14,000	31,500
Tex.	26,215	57,000	36,000
U.S.	2/ 110,620	177,667	141,251

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
2/ U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	81	75	81	2/ 33,030	2/ 30,300	--
Not dried)				16,130	12,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	55	67	42	46,600	58,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	21,410	34,000	42,200
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	58,290	62,000	73,000
Oregon	--	--	--	5,990	9,100	8,300
2 States	--	--	--	64,280	71,100	81,300
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	4,786	5,300	10,200
Washington	--	--	--	782	1,140	1,430
2 States	--	--	--	5,568	6,440	11,630

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvest on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dry basis.

CRANBERRIES

State	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	437,600	485,000	605,000	510,000
New Jersey	76,800	82,000	69,000	58,000
Wisconsin	110,400	161,000	238,000	180,000
Washington	29,660	48,000	42,400	41,500
Oregon	10,770	14,200	13,300	15,500
5 States	665,230	790,200	967,700	805,000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	292	380	425	52,758	73,340	64,175
New York, L.I.	251	320	220	15,108	18,880	11,440
New York, Upstate	123	225	210	15,450	19,125	15,750
Pennsylvania	128	185	175	19,275	19,425	18,025
3 Eastern	198.1	295.9	287.1	102,591	130,770	109,390
Michigan	105	150	140	19,054	16,350	15,540
Wisconsin	88	125	150	13,292	10,875	12,600
Minnesota	98	155	145	18,648	16,740	13,775
North Dakota	117	165	160	17,787	20,295	17,440
South Dakota	78	125	56	2,390	2,500	952
5 Central	101.4	149.4	145.0	71,172	66,760	60,307
Nebraska	142	215	165	10,329	11,395	8,580
Montana	117	160	125	1,884	2,400	1,750
Idaho	234	290	225	35,048	42,630	31,500
Wyoming	154	200	180	2,087	2,400	1,980
Colorado	198	265	250	15,506	20,670	16,750
Utah	173	195	175	2,579	2,944	2,538
Nevada	192	200	200	515	300	300
Washington	222	290	295	8,449	11,600	10,325
Oregon	227	280	260	9,569	11,480	11,180
California 1/	312	360	395	11,418	14,400	14,220
10 Western	208.7	271.6	239.4	97,385	120,219	99,123
TOTAL 18	160.8	238.6	222.0	271,147	317,749	268,820
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	160	215	210	1,120	968	861
Vermont	136	185	185	1,519	1,295	1,184
Massachusetts	155	215	185	2,997	3,548	2,608
Rhode Island	200	215	195	1,148	1,462	1,228
Connecticut	192	225	200	3,315	3,352	2,820
West Virginia	101	95	98	3,062	2,090	1,960
Ohio	113	165	155	8,600	6,765	5,890
Indiana	121	180	170	4,756	4,140	3,570
Illinois	87	103	105	2,458	1,133	945
Iowa	98	110	95	4,062	1,430	1,045
New Mexico	78	90	80	290	270	240
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	120.5	162.6	152.0	33,326	26,453	22,351
29 LATE STATES	155.4	230.3	214.4	304,473	344,202	291,171
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	178	231	173	10,793	13,629	8,131
Delaware	86	80	93	332	216	242
Maryland	109	131	118	2,037	1,965	1,569
Virginia	123	183	173	8,808	11,529	9,688
Kentucky	91	82	91	3,750	2,542	2,639
Missouri	107	136	129	3,792	3,128	2,580
Kansas	93	123	94	2,084	1,476	1,034
Arizona	202	330	295	914	1,749	1,268
TOTAL 8	126.7	171.7	148.2	32,509	36,234	27,151
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	152.0	223.1	206.5	336,982	380,436	318,322

POTATOES 1/ (CONT'D)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	110	148	127	9,128	10,508	7,874
South Carolina	110	88	120	2,684	1,408	1,800
Georgia	67	64	74	1,573	1,024	1,184
Florida	133	158	244	4,240	3,745	5,539
Tennessee	82	86	88	3,273	2,322	2,288
Alabama	91	104	105	4,382	3,640	3,465
Mississippi	67	71	69	1,676	1,207	1,173
Arkansas	82	91	76	3,262	2,366	1,824
Louisiana	59	59	56	2,580	1,416	1,232
Oklahoma	69	73	67	1,775	1,022	938
Texas	85	99	97	4,419	4,356	3,686
California 1/	334	405	440	17,430	32,400	29,480
TOTAL 12 EARLY	116.0	166.2	169.6	56,422	65,414	60,483
TOTAL U. S.	145.5	212.4	199.6	393,403	445,850	378,805

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	133	170	130	2,068	2,550	2,080
Ind.	104	110	105	188	143	136
Ill.	87	95	95	282	190	190
Iowa	98	95	110	192	171	165
Mo.	94	105	105	730	735	682
Kans.	110	115	105	268	161	147
Del.	120	90	120	228	72	96
Md.	152	145	140	1,337	1,232	1,120
Va.	113	135	130	3,364	3,510	3,120
N.C.	106	115	111	7,714	5,635	5,994
S.C.	93	102	100	5,430	4,284	4,400
Ga.	77	85	90	7,100	4,930	5,850
Fla.	67	64	70	1,164	960	980
Ky.	84	80	79	1,304	960	869
Tenn.	95	100	105	3,565	2,000	2,305
Ala.	78	85	83	5,709	4,505	4,316
Miss.	88	100	92	5,499	4,300	3,864
Ark.	79	93	87	1,796	1,395	1,131
La.	84	95	100	8,616	7,315	7,400
Okla.	65	68	75	639	408	450
Tex.	85	65	100	5,229	3,250	5,500
Calif.	107	110	105	1,204	1,100	1,155
U.S.	89.7	96.9	99.0	63,626	49,806	51,850

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.8	12.4	10.5	290	161	262
Mich.	8.5	8.8	8.6	788	458	757
Nebr.	12.4	11.8	14.0	801	496	518
Mont.	11.9	12.2	12.5	867	672	738
Idaho	15.2	15.4	16.0	1,026	1,233	1,008
Wyo.	11.8	11.5	13.0	467	310	364
Colo.	13.1	13.3	14.5	1,912	1,370	1,769
Utah	13.8	12.2	14.5	577	427	392
Calif. 1/	16.0	16.4	17.5	2,068	2,819	2,502
Other States	11.8	12.8	12.7	1,349	1,476	1,572
U.S.	12.7	13.6	13.8	10,145	9,422	9,882

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Indicated 1949	Production: Average 1938-47	Production: 1948	Production: Indicated 1949
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	18.7	19.5	22.0	5,063	5,791	6,798
Fla.	31.2	28.9	30.0	889	1,056	1,122
Total	19.9	20.5	22.9	5,952	6,847	7,920

HOPS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1938-47	Yield per acre: 1948	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1949	Production 1/: Average 1938-47	Production 1/: 1948	Production 1/: Preliminary 1949
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,830	1,760	1,630	15,086	22,704	21,027
Oreg.	890	890	930	17,109	15,753	13,764
Calif.	1,497	1,235	1,600	11,951	11,362	14,720
U.S.	1,238	1,252	1,342	44,146	49,819	49,511

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not marketed because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 1/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 1/ 2/		
	Oct. 1, Av. 1938-47	October 1, 1948	October 1, 1949	October 1, 1947	October 1, 1948	October 1, 1949
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	15.9	15.0	17.0	4.4	4.8	5.3
N.H.	15.7	18.1	17.3	4.5	5.1	4.8
Vt.	14.7	15.0	16.9	3.9	4.3	4.8
Mass.	18.1	18.4	19.3	5.4	5.6	6.3
Conn.	17.8	17.4	20.1	4.8	5.4	6.5
N.Y.	17.3	18.5	19.9	5.1	5.2	6.0
N.J.	19.9	21.2	22.2	7.2	6.8	7.4
Pa.	17.1	18.3	19.5	6.1	6.2	6.7
N.Atl.	17.27	18.39	19.80	5.3	5.4	6.0
Ohio	15.8	17.3	17.9	4.4	4.8	5.0
Ind.	14.9	16.4	16.7	4.0	4.6	4.5
Ill.	14.8	16.2	16.0	4.6	4.9	5.1
Mich.	17.3	17.6	19.1	3.9	4.6	4.9
Wis.	15.0	15.4	16.4	2.7	4.2	3.9
E.N.Cent.	15.46	16.38	17.12	3.6	4.5	4.5
Minn.	12.5	13.6	14.5	2.2	3.3	3.7
Iowa	13.7	14.6	15.9	4.6	4.7	5.4
Mo.	11.7	14.0	14.9	3.4	3.6	3.9
N.Dak.	11.2	12.2	13.2	2.3	2.6	3.2
S.Dak.	10.3	10.7	11.7	2.1	2.0	2.7
Nebr.	12.4	13.5	13.7	3.2	3.7	3.9
Kans.	12.0	13.5	13.0	3.6	3.6	3.8
W.N.Cent.	12.18	13.45	13.99	3.2	3.6	4.0
Md.	16.1	18.6	18.0	6.3	5.2	6.1
Va.	13.5	15.8	16.0	3.9	4.0	4.1
W.Va.	12.9	14.3	14.9	2.4	2.5	2.8
N.C.	12.9	14.3	13.8	4.3	4.4	4.3
S.C.	10.8	11.2	12.2	2.9	2.9	3.1
Ga.	9.0	9.6	10.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
S.Atl.	12.49	14.12	14.04	3.8	3.7	3.8
Ky.	12.8	12.8	14.1	2.8	2.9	3.5
Tenn.	11.3	12.4	11.6	3.3	3.3	3.4
Ala.	8.7	9.5	9.7	2.9	3.8	3.7
Miss.	7.0	8.9	7.5	1.1	2.2	2.3
Ark.	8.7	10.3	9.5	2.7	2.4	2.2
Okla.	9.6	10.1	10.7	3.2	2.9	3.0
Tex.	8.5	8.9	8.4	3.3	4.0	3.1
S.Cent.	9.55	10.49	10.32	2.8	3.1	3.0
Mont.	15.0	15.6	16.5	2.1	2.5	3.1
Idaho	17.6	18.8	18.5	3.4	3.5	3.4
Wyo.	14.4	17.0	18.1	2.0	3.1	2.6
Colo.	13.8	13.6	15.5	3.2	4.2	5.0
Utah	16.5	18.6	20.8	2.8	3.8	4.0
Wash.	17.7	19.3	19.8	4.5	4.1	4.6
Oreg.	15.8	16.5	17.8	4.2	4.3	5.9
Calif.	18.3	19.2	20.0	3.1	3.6	5.1
West.	16.36	17.57	18.41	3.4	3.6	4.5
U.S.	13.52	14.73	15.29	3.56	4.01	4.25

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1949

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during Sept. 1948	1949	Eggs per 100 layers 1948	1949	Total eggs produced During Sept. 1948	1949	Jan. - Sept. incl. 1948	1949
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,203	2,228	1,488	1,482	33	33	285	291
N.H.	1,808	1,946	1,380	1,464	25	28	256	251
Vt.	772	837	1,428	1,524	11	13	119	117
Mass.	3,880	4,444	1,494	1,506	58	67	581	590
R.I.	436	492	1,470	1,500	6	7	65	64
Conn.	2,675	2,868	1,452	1,398	39	40	358	374
N.Y.	11,094	11,781	1,296	1,350	144	159	1,726	1,708
N.J.	7,776	9,012	1,392	1,410	108	127	1,107	1,215
Pa.	16,112	16,178	1,218	1,218	196	197	2,398	2,344
N.Atl.	46,754	49,786	1,326	1,348	620	671	6,895	6,954
Ohio	12,921	13,050	1,272	1,194	164	156	2,037	1,973
Ind.	11,434	11,864	1,182	1,122	135	133	1,733	1,744
Ill.	14,664	14,874	1,158	1,158	170	172	2,160	2,180
Mich.	7,472	7,908	1,170	1,158	87	92	1,176	1,214
Wis.	12,984	12,110	1,185	1,176	154	142	1,957	1,907
E.N.Cent.	59,475	59,806	1,194	1,162	710	695	9,063	9,018
Minn.	18,374	16,866	1,248	1,230	229	207	3,131	3,056
Iowa	20,836	20,867	1,266	1,272	264	265	3,506	3,440
Mo.	13,726	14,650	1,176	1,128	161	165	2,246	2,259
N.Dak.	3,143	3,090	1,173	1,143	37	35	455	438
S.Dak.	6,010	5,699	1,242	1,128	75	64	945	872
Nebr.	9,660	8,862	1,098	1,176	106	104	1,492	1,385
Kans.	10,636	10,450	1,134	1,128	121	118	1,624	1,557
W.N.Cent.	82,385	80,484	1,205	1,190	993	958	13,399	13,007
Del.	724	784	1,170	1,086	8	9	105	111
Md.	2,890	2,898	1,158	1,134	33	33	404	405
Va.	6,590	6,926	1,098	1,143	72	79	917	938
W.Va.	2,709	2,948	1,188	1,125	32	33	386	407
N.C.	6,352	7,005	906	900	58	63	769	840
S.C.	2,751	2,823	798	795	22	22	273	290
Ga.	5,311	5,236	804	789	43	41	506	543
Fla.	1,778	1,730	840	924	15	16	203	208
S.Atl.	29,105	30,350	972	975	283	296	3,563	3,742
Ky.	6,972	6,869	1,098	1,095	77	75	964	995
Tenn.	7,091	7,093	930	909	66	64	839	866
Ala.	5,182	4,952	804	798	42	40	528	519
Miss.	4,884	4,887	714	708	35	35	430	464
Ark.	4,744	4,779	855	774	41	37	508	509
La.	2,929	2,860	753	786	22	22	265	279
Okla.	7,962	7,806	1,023	1,023	81	75	1,057	974
Tex.	18,366	18,388	939	1,047	172	193	2,316	2,317
S.Cent.	58,080	57,134	923	947	536	541	6,907	6,923
Mont.	1,353	1,364	1,122	1,164	15	16	186	179
Idaho	1,681	1,452	1,212	1,200	20	17	244	210
Wyo.	588	574	1,239	1,248	7	7	84	80
Colo.	2,413	2,428	1,179	1,200	28	29	341	334
N.Mex.	806	846	1,068	1,104	9	9	110	108
Ariz.	495	438	1,068	1,026	5	4	67	60
Utah	2,394	2,354	1,170	1,230	28	29	352	336
Nev.	244	244	1,140	1,170	3	3	36	33
Wash.	3,620	3,931	1,344	1,362	49	54	548	592
Oreg.	2,414	2,258	1,284	1,299	31	29	355	361
Calif.	13,263	15,396	1,350	1,416	179	218	2,057	2,200
West.	29,271	31,285	1,278	1,327	374	415	4,380	4,493
U.S.	305,070	308,845	1,153	1,156	3,516	3,576	44,207	44,137

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
			Pullets of Laying Age				
1938-47 (Av.)	18,690	26,551	29,690	11,413	23,892	11,651	121,888
1948	21,732	29,425	31,275	10,315	22,209	11,788	126,744
1949	27,117	29,657	33,993	15,068	25,956	14,550	146,341
			Pullets not of Laying Age				
1938-47 (Av.)	26,972	44,201	71,298	16,930	34,548	15,455	209,404
1948	25,852	37,990	59,019	14,737	28,158	13,021	178,777
1949	25,929	39,143	63,136	15,068	31,138	13,931	188,395
			Other Young Chickens				
1938-47 (Av.)	13,540	21,696	33,388	13,761	19,832	7,996	110,214
1948	9,100	13,527	18,332	9,826	14,535	6,087	71,457
1949	10,302	14,566	19,925	11,825	14,342	4,929	75,889
			All Young Chickens				
1938-47 (Av.)	59,202	92,448	134,377	42,104	78,273	35,102	441,506
1948	56,684	80,942	108,626	34,878	64,952	30,896	376,978
1949	63,348	83,366	117,054	41,961	71,486	33,410	410,625
			Hens One Year Old or Older				
1938-47 (Av.)	24,322	34,933	53,838	18,458	41,172	17,391	190,514
1948	28,157	35,360	55,073	20,040	38,738	18,571	195,939
1949	26,400	34,396	52,000	17,101	34,946	18,199	183,042

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

E R R A T A

"CROP PRODUCTION" issued 3 p.m. (E.S.T.) October 11, 1949 Yield per acre and production of peanuts picked and threshed indicated as of October 1, 1949 appearing on page 42 should be corrected as follows:

	Indicated Yield Per Acre (Pounds)		Indicated Production (Thous. Pounds)	
	From	To	From	To
N. Mex.	--	--	9	8,800
S. W. area	528	539	410,689	419,480
U. S.	709	712	1,804,454	1,813,245

Also, same changes in U. S. figures on face summary sheet of report.

SERIAL RECORD
NOV 1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE